THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 108. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Celebrated Cheney Case.

Casualty in Syracuse.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Penna. Freedmen's Relief Schools.

The Putnam-Foster Case.

Statement of the Murderer.

An Army of Caterpillars.

THE CHENEY TRIAL ENDED.

Verdict of the "Court Organized to Convict"—Sentence of Degradation from the Ministry Recommended.

The Ecclesiastical Court of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, to take final action regarding the charges pending against the Rev. Charles E. Cheney. The chain of evidence for the prosecution having been concluded on the preceding day, and as there was no defense to listen to, both testimony and proctors for the same having been ruled out, there was little else for the Court to do but act upon the evidence received. After the opening of the Court with prayer, the Secretary read the following, which recommends that the sentence of degradation from the ministry be pronounced against Mr. Cheney:—

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of Illinois:—The undersigned, constituting the Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, a presbyter of the diocese of Illinois, upon the charges and specifications preferred against him in a presentment dated March 27, A. D. 1871, having heard the evidence produced before us, in accordance with the provisions of canon XX of this diocese, and having deliberately considered the same, do hereby declare in writing our verdict upon the several charges and specifications in said presentment, to wit:—

That the said Rev. Charles Edward Cheney is guilty on all the charges and specifications contained in said presentment, and, while as presbyters sitting in judgment on the conduct of a brother presbyter, we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we feel obliged to state that, in our opinion, the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the Church of God should be pronounced upon him.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1871, in the city of Chicago, at the chapel of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. (Signed) Clinton Locke, F. M. Gregg, William W. Estabrook, W. H. Williams, J. L. Townsend.

Judge Otis was of opinion that the promulgation of the sentence by the Bishop would not occur for several weeks, no time as yet having been fixed upon. The same gentlemen thought that when the right of ownership to Christ's Church was taken into the civil courts for decision, as it undoubtedly would be, it would be found that among the pew-holders of the church there were many anti-Cheneyites.

This concludes the Whitehouse-Cheney affair, which has occupied the attention of the public for the past two years, so far as the action of an ecclesiastical court can go. The superlative degree of punishment which has been recommended by the court will undoubtedly be pronounced by Bishop Whitehouse, thus removing Mr. Cheney beyond the pale of the Episcopal Church, and outside of the jurisdiction of the Bishop or any ecclesiastical court which he might see fit to call together. Upon the promulgation of the sentence recommended by the court, Mr. Cheney will stand upon an independent platform, as he, in effect, has done since the former trial.—*Chicago Republican, May 5.*

HORRIBLE CASUALTY.

Fire in Syracuse—Two Men Burned to Death in a Bagnio—Injuries and Narrow Escapes of Other Parties.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* of Saturday says:—

At twenty minutes past 7 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 16, corner of Fulton and Olive streets. It was occasioned by the discovery that the *bagnio* kept by James Dings and Della Foster, No. 85 Pearl street, Fourth ward, was in flames. The origin of the fire was as follows:—A lad named Frank Robinson, employed about the house, went to a five-gallon can of burning fluid, which was in the saloon on the ground floor, and filled a lamp. After filling the lamp, he lit it, throwing the still burning match upon the floor, not observing that some of the fluid had leaked from the can. The burning match fell in the spilled fluid, and in a second the blaze communicated to the can, which soon exploded, scattering its contents over the floor. At the time of giving the alarm there were in the house John Hand, of Liverpool, James Dings, Della Foster, Alice Gardner, and Mary White, all inmates. The boy ran up stairs to the room occupied by Dings, whom he found lying on the bed asleep, and tried to awaken him, but was told to clear out and let him alone. The boy next went upstairs and tried to awaken Hand, who was also asleep, but with no better success. By this time the flames had spread so rapidly that the boy was compelled to leave to save himself, which he did. The girls White and Gardner had, on the alarm being given, hastened to their rooms to try and save their effects, and after staying as long as they could and when nearly stifled by the smoke, they attempted to descend the stairs, but found their retreat cut off, the stairs being all in flames. The girl White started for one of the front windows in the second story, and, kicking out the glass, jumped out, landing on the roof of a rear shed, from which position she was rescued. She had several cuts about her foot and leg. The Gardner girl ran to a window in the rear of the house and jumped out, landing on the ground and sustaining severe cuts about the face and bruises on her back and arm. The woman Foster attempted to get into the room where Dings was, by means of a balcony in front, but on opening the front door the flames and smoke struck her in the face, burning her quite severely and driving her back. The fact that two men were in the burning building was not generally known, and the rapidity with which the flames spread would have made it extremely hazardous for any one to attempt to get to them.

As soon as it was possible, search was made for the missing men. On entering the bed-room the body of Dings was discovered. The slats of the bedstead, on which he had lain down after supper, had burned off, and the mattress and bedding had fallen down upon the floor. In the centre of this, and crosswise of the bed, lay Dings upon his face. The back portion of his body and his head are burned to a crisp, his clothing being almost entirely burned from his body. In the third story was found the body of Hand, who, it appears, must have made an attempt to save himself on finding the house was on fire. The body lay near the bed, the feet being beneath it. A quilt, partially burned, was found wrapped about him, as though he had sought to protect himself from the flames. Both Dings and Hand had been drinking freely, and after supper both thought to take a nap. The deep sleep induced by their potations was, no doubt, the cause of their not understanding the boy who attempted to save them, and their refusal to get up ensured their horrible deaths.

THE FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

Success of the Pennsylvania Relief Association.

While we hear on every hand of the Ku-klux outrages, it is gratifying to know of the change of feeling by the people of the South in regard to the Freedmen's schools and the teachers sent out by the Northern associations. Many of these schools have been adopted by the State authorities, who frequently make application for teachers from the North, through the association, as well as pupils out of their Normal schools, to become teachers in their State schools, where State aid does not extend to the freedmen, and asking that the schools may continue, promising to pay two-thirds of the expense. The following from a Lynchburg (Va.) paper will show that the authorities there have adopted all the Lynchburg schools of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association:—

Mr. Averett stated the object of the meeting to be to express their wishes and desires in reference to the retention or not of the teachers now teaching at Polk street school-house, and asked all to express themselves freely.

Mr. Nicholas Butler offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Professor J. E. Yoder, the two Misses Whitaker, and Miss Stevens, being the teachers sent here by the Virginia Branch A. F. U. Commission, have been with us for a long time, and by their faithful and untiring efforts for the establishment of schools in this city have won for them the confidence and esteem of both parents and children; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is our wish that they may be retained under the State organization, that they may continue a work in which they have been so zealous and faithful.

Robert A. Perkins offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Superintendent of Public Schools, as expressive of our wishes, and a copy of the same be sent to each of the teachers, and a vote of thanks to the Pennsylvania Branch of the A. F. U. Commission, through Colonel Robert R. Corson, its Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Squire Taliaferro, the Chair appointed the following a committee to wait upon the Superintendent, Mr. A. F. Biggers, and present him with a copy of the resolution adopted this evening.

Committee—Royal J. Morgan, Robert A. Perkins, Ephraim Ray, Henry Ballew, Zach Langley, William Smith, and Thomas D. Wade.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN EVERETT, Chairman.

B. BRANCH, Secretary.

The meeting was a very large one indeed. The church was crowded. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. The colored people were really enthusiastic and in earnest when they asked for the retention of these teachers.

THE VILLAIN FOSTER.

His Own Statement of the Street Car Murder.

The New York *Tribune* has a long statement from the wretch who killed Mr. A. D. Putnam. Foster says:—"When I got on the car I stood on the front platform, with my back against the front window on the left hand side going up. I paid my fare from a minute to a minute and a half after getting on. I stood there about five or six minutes, *when the driver touched my arm to attract my attention inside the car.* I looked in, but I don't remember what I saw there. I had drank fifteen or sixteen glasses of whisky, and I was very drunk. I didn't enter the car then. In a little while afterwards I opened the door and went in. I sat down and fell into a sort of a doze. I can't say how long I sat there, but after a while I got up and went on to the front platform again. I was then in a stupor. I don't remember that I saw any girl in the car. I didn't notice what was there. I can't say where Mr. Putnam sat, whether in the corner or opposite to me. I don't know where the girl sat; I didn't see her get up at all.

"While I sat in the car Mr. Putnam told me that I had too much bad rum in me and wasn't fit to talk to. Before I went into the car he called me a loafer and a coward. I don't know why he did it, unless because the door was opened and shut a few times. I don't know by whom it was opened and shut, whether the young lady did it or not. I don't recollect anything I did after leaving the inside of the car. The lady who was with the girl did not speak to me. I didn't see the girl change her seat. When I got off I can't say whether the car had stopped for me or for a passenger. I don't remember that it had stopped at all. I don't know where Mr. Putnam and his party got off. I have no recollection of seeing a car-hook. I was very drunk that night, drunk enough to stagger. I didn't hear the car bell ring to stop. When Mr. Putnam called me a loafer and a coward I made no reply that I remember, but I won't be positive that I did not. He then went inside again, and it was after this that I went inside. I don't know whether he was with the ladies or not; I didn't notice any of them. I don't know at what time I got home; my wife says about 1 o'clock. I was arrested about 3; I had not gone to bed; my wife says I was asleep in a chair; she says she told me two detectives were there. I don't remember saying anything on the way to the station-house. I know that I walked, but don't remember whether any one took hold of me."

AN ARMY OF CATERPILLARS.

Railways Trains Compelled to Stop by their Accumulation on the Track—A Lake Swarming with the Creepers.

For several days past, myriads of little black caterpillars have appeared in various sections in this vicinity. On the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, a few miles south of this city, they

COVERED THE RAILROAD TRACK

to such an extent that the wheels of the railway trains refused to pass over them, but whirled around with such velocity that the trains stood still. Upon reaching the "varmints" the locomotive crushed them with a popping, snapping sound for a few hundred feet, and when the wheels were well greased with fat, it would stop, and not until the track was swept and sanded would the wheels perform their duty. Shortly after passing, the caterpillars

AGAIN SWARMED OVER THE RAILS,

and the next passing train had the same work of sweeping to perform. They have also been seen, though less numerously, on the Memphis and Charleston and Memphis and Little Rock roads. Out at the race course last week it was stated that when persons sat down on the ground, only a few moments elapsed before the "sittee" was covered with the creepers, which seemed to rise from the very earth or some other hidden abode.

It is stated that a little lake or sheet of water, some seven miles from the city, near Nonconnah, is

LITERALLY SWARMING WITH CATERPILLARS,

which, having crowded around its border in such countless numbers are crowded into the water by force of numbers from the vast armies in the rear. This phenomenon is the most remarkable incident of the season, and none can account for the unexpected visit.—*Memphis Avalanche, 2d instant.*

Touching Instance of Attachment.

A middle-aged gentleman went past our office last evening sobbing and moaning bitterly. He wrung his hands, and tears were streaming down his cheeks. Loud was his cry, and with pity did we hear him moan, "Oh my Duluth, my poor dear Duluth." We ran out and tried to comfort him, but with increased sighs and pitiful groans did he exclaim, "Darling Duluth, oh my sweet, innocent, lovely Duluth. O-ho-ho! My Duluth! Duluth! Duluth!" We had never witnessed a demonstration of this kind before, but on inquiry we learn that among the true and loyal lovers of this city similar exhibitions of their affection are not at all uncommon.—*Duluth Morning Call.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Rebellion's Approaching Collapse.

The Versaillists Gaining Ground.

An Asylum at the Tuileries.

The Crisis in Mexico.

The Juarez Party Sustained.

An Ohio Town Burned Down.

Great Fire in Wilmington, Del.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Sortie on Saturday.

LONDON, May 8—6·30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special despatch from Paris, dated Sunday:—

A sortie was made on Saturday in the direction of Issy.

The Insurgents were Repulsed,

with enormous loss, and fled to Paris. They

Fired on Their Friends,

who refused to open the gates into the Vaugirard quarter.

There was a

Panic at Fort Vanvres,

where the Nationals deserted their position. General Rossel has ordered the right sleeves of their uniforms to be cut off as a punishment.

Prince Bismarck

is inclined to give up the forts, but insists on the strict payment of the war indemnity, for which purpose he suggests that loans be raised by the French Government. The main points of the treaty of peace have been agreed on between Bismarck and Favre.

The Peace Conference.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—The third conference was attended by MM. Favre, Ponyer-Quertier, and Ducroc, and Prince Bismarck and Baron Arnim. M. Erlanger, the banker, was present a part of the time. The conference lasted four hours, and an agreement was reached as to the main points. The document will be drawn up to-morrow and on Tuesday sent to the French Assembly and the German Emperor for ratification.

The Emperor Telegraphed to Bismarck

yesterday, saying:—"While strictly adhering to the preliminary stipulation I am willing to afford all possible facilities for a complete understanding. I am willing to fully discuss the means for an early suppression of anarchy and for the establishment of a legal government in France."

Bismarck Returns to Berlin

on Tuesday. The imperialists are said to be very active in the rural districts of France.

Another Version of Saturday's Fight.

PARIS, May 7—Evening.—The Versaillists reconnoitred. Their ranks were decimated by the mitrailleuses of the Communists, and they were routed. General Rossel visited the outposts during the night, and returned at 5 this morning. General Rossel's mother is a Scotch woman. At the beginning of the war the General lived at Bourges, and coming to Paris demanded active service, but, being discouraged, thought of embarking in journalism. The editor of the *Temps* persuaded him to remain in the army. It is the general opinion that France has at last found, in him, a true soldier. At a club meeting held in the church of St. Nicholas, in the Champs Elysees, last night, M. Perrin proposed that the Commune summon the Versaillists

To Liberate Blanqui

within twenty-four hours, on pain of putting the Archbishop of Paris to death. The proposition was carried by acclamation.

I have just seen a soldier of the National Guard, 29th Battalion, wounded in the late affair at d'Issy. He states that he was surprised by the Versaillist commander, who

Refused Quarter.

My informant received twenty-five wounds, laid two hours, and crawled to the outposts.

The Funerals in the Quartier Des Gobelins are innumerable. The Avenue d'Italie is thronged with hearses. A great meeting of men over fifty years of age took place on the Place Bastille. Five thousand were present and marched to the Louvre and demanded arms. They say they want to show the young men how to fight. Arms were promised them. Prisoners taken are returned if they refuse to fight for the Commune, the insurgents being unable to feed useless mouths. The Federals are greatly exasperated over the reports that the Versaillists kill the wounded on the field of battle.

English Opinion of the High Commission.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Times*, in an article upon the labors of the Joint High Commission, expresses the hope that the Congress of the United States will be willing to accept and approve the work of the negotiators. "The treaty," says the *Times*, "is yet only a provisional one, and must be ratified by both houses of Parliament." Of this, however, the *Times* seems entirely confident.

The Cause of Napoleon.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is stated, upon what is said to be official authority, that enlistments of men for the support of the cause of the Emperor Napoleon in France are being made in America.

The Napoleonic Dynasty.

LONDON, May 8.—It is again rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has gone to France secretly, relying upon the disaffection in the army for support in an attempt to regain the throne.

New Batteries.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Nothing of importance occurred here during last night. The new batteries at Montretout, mounting eighty-two guns, will open fire on Paris to-day.

President Thiers

has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he says that the Government

Will Not Bombard the City,

but make an assault upon the ramparts. He requests the citizens to rally around the troops, and promises in return for their aid the granting an amnesty and the continuance of the subsidies to the poor.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7⅛@7⅛d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛@7⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 8—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93⅛@93⅝. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

LONDON, May 8.—Tallow active at 44s.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ministeral Crisis—Triumph of Juarez

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, via Havana, May 7.—The party of President Juarez triumphed in the final vote on the Guerrero question, the vote being 94 to 90. It was a test question for the administration, and the ministerial crisis talked of by the President is not now imminent. Juarez will keep Romero and Mejia as long as they will stay in the Cabinet.

Railroad Matters.

The road from Vera Cruz to the capital is safe The railroad has been completed to near Cordoba. The opening of the Atoice bridge, an iron structure, three hundred and thirty feet in length, by the English Railroad Company, was presided over by Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister to Mexico.

The Claims Commission.

The period in which the Claims Commission is to complete its labors has been prolonged for one year. The treaty of prolongation has been signed by Minister Nelson and the Mexican Secretary of State.

The Lower California Question.

Messrs. Wood and Kellogg's resolution in the United States House of Representatives touching Lower California has been discussed at length by the Mexican press.

Triumph of Lerdo's Partisans.

President Juarez has yielded to Congress on the question of the Municipal Council of the capital. He says that he yielded to preserve the peace. The partisans of Senor Lerdo now hold possession of all the city offices.

Manifest Destiny.

The well-known statistician and historian, Manuel Payno, has written and published a series of articles, holding that it is the manifest destiny of the Northern races to absorb the Southern, and alluding to the fact that Mexico is among the latter. The Mexican newspapers dispute his theories.

The Tehuantepec Canal.

News from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec confirms the reports previously received of the practicability of a ship canal.

General Items.

Consul Hoyt, of Minatitlan, is dead, and Herman Brouson has been appointed in his stead.

The Mexican Protestants are making considerable progress.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

President Grant's Movements.

HARRISBURG, May 8.—On Saturday President Grant passed through here on his way to Newville, Pa., in company with Jay Cooke, to spend Sunday, where his family have been for some time, visiting Dr. Alex. Sharp. The President returns to Washington this afternoon, leaving Newville at 11 o'clock this morning.

Work Resumed in the Coal Region.

POTTSVILLE, May 8.—Kear & Anstris' men resumed work this morning, on the operators' terms of fixed wages—miners, $13; inside laborers, $11, and outside laborers, $10 per week, 10 per cent. off of contract work.

The following collieries resumed work this morning on the operators' proposition of April 22:—Laurence, Merkle & Co., at Mahanoy Planes; Maple Dale, at Mahanoy City; and Kear & Anstris, at Minersville. Others are preparing to follow. The coal operators consider the strike as virtually ended in this county.

Demonstration of Miners at Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK, Pa., May 8.—A large procession of miners to-day marched through the town in an orderly manner. A large meeting will be held this afternoon in Fellows' woods, where they will be addressed by President James Kealy. They appear firmly resolved to stand out until their rights are guaranteed.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Vice-President Colfax.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Vice-President Colfax left South Bend last evening for Washington, to be present at the extra session of the United States Senate.

Destruction of a Town by Fire.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—It is reported that the town of Fagundas, in the oil regions, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. No particulars have been received.

FROM DELAWARE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—All of the workshops of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company are now burning. The depot is also in great danger. About twenty locomotives and all of the machinery will be destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Military Display.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The 5th Maryland Regiment will arrive here on Wednesday morning on the way to Mount Vernon. They will receive a marching salute from the President. This regiment comprises men some of whom were in the Union and others in the Confederate army during the late war.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 8—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer on the Pacific coast continues high with, a slight fall of temperature. An area of low pressure probably exists west of Iowa. The highest pressure is now central over Alabama. The barometer still remains quite low on the coast of Maine, with cold northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States. A very rapid fall in the barometer took place on Sunday in the Ohio Valley, but the pressure is now recovered. Temperature has risen, and fresh northeasterly winds began to be felt on Lake Michigan. Heavy snow with westerly gale is reported from Mount Washington.

Probabilities.—Clear or partially cloudy weather will probably continue during Monday on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast. Increasing northeasterly winds on the upper lakes, cloudy and rainy weather west of Indiana.

Frost in New York State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 8.—The farmers in the interior report a heavy frost last night.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 8—9·30 A. M.—Wheat dull; No. 2, $1·25⅝; $1·26@1·26⅛, seller last half; 1·26⅜@1·26½, seller June; Corn steady at 54⅛@54⅜c., seller May or June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	5,000	Oats, bus.	12,000	46,000
Wheat, bus.	12,000	18,000	Rye, bus.	....	....
Corn, bus.	96,000	269,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	20,000

CURIOSITIES OF SUICIDE.

A Young Girl Kills Herself Because She Wants to See God and Her Dead Brother.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, May 1.

One of the most distressing, as well as mysterious, occurrences which we have been called upon to record for a long time, took place in our city last evening. A young girl of sixteen years, named Kate Kummerfelt, whose parents reside in the western part of the city, deliberately "shuffled off this mortal coil" by jumping into the Mississippi, near the foot of Ripley street. She had left her outer garments upon the boat, and in her pocket was found the following letter to her parents:—

"Farewell, dear father and mother! I hope you will not be frightened. I am tired of this bad world. I want to go to God and see my little sister and brother. I shall write this letter myself as good as I can, but probably you cannot read it. Here is something for my mother. There is no cause for this act, you can depend upon that. Virtuous I have always been; pure is my soul; but I have always kept it to myself so that others might not make sport of me. Now let me hasten to my home—on the happy way to heaven. I will find the way about as far as it, as God is above me he will cheer me up Before me is the water; above me is the moon. Give my best respects to all my friends. And now, farewell.

"KATE KUMMERFELT."

Deliberate Self-Murder of a Cincinnati Drug Clerk.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday says:—

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a young man named John A. Birkle, aged about eighteen years, was found in his room at Mrs. Moore's boarding-house, No. 10 Third street, between Scott and Madison, in the agonies of death, he having swallowed a large quantity of strychnine. A physician was promptly obtained, but the unfortunate youth was beyond the reach of medical skill, and died in about twenty minutes. The deceased was a clerk in a wholesale drug house at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. On Wednesday he spent most of the day in going about the city inviting his friends and acquaintances to attend his funeral, telling them that he intended to commit suicide, but none of them paid any attention to his statements, thinking he was joking or in liquor.

One man called him a "—— fool," whereupon he commenced crying, and finally pulled a vial out of his vest pocket and said that it contained the poison that he was going to take. About 10 o'clock P. M. he went to his boarding-house, and, after playing a game of euchre with an acquaintance, retired to his room, where he employed himself for about two hours in writing letters to his mother, father, brothers, and sisters, who reside near Burlington, Boone county. The letters were all pretty much alike, simply telling them that he was about to commit suicide, bidding them adieu, and asking them to attend his funeral. In a letter written to his sweetheart, Miss Emma Minor, of Burlington, he stated that he did not know why he was committing suicide. None of the letters written reveal the slightest hint as to why he poisoned himself.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A Hotel Bell Boy Decamps with Diamond Jewelry Sent to a Lady Guest.

Mrs. Whitney, a lady stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, on Saturday purchased diamonds to the amount of $4000, intended as a bridal present to her daughter. She left orders that they should be sent to her hotel. About six o'clock a messenger from the jewelry store where the purchase was made entered the hotel with a package addressed to Mrs. Whitney. Mr. Mills, one of the clerks, received the same and called Martin Fay, one of the bell boys, to whom he gave instructions to carry it to Mrs. Whitney's room. Mr. Mills was unaware of the value of the packages and was somewhat surprised an hour afterwardf to receive an inquiry from Mrs. Whitney as to whether a package of diamond jewelry had been received for her. He called for the boy Martin Fay, and to his astonishment the boy was nowhere to be found. Competent detectives were immediately put on the track of the fugitive bell boy, and there is no doubt but he will be speedily caught.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Petty prison cases were tried to-day.

Charles Edwards was acquitted of the charge of stealing one dollar from a tavern at Twenty-first and Filbert streets, the evidence being that one of four men took the money, but not proving which particular one did it.

Mary McCabe was convicted of the larceny of a bale of muslin that was taken from a store at Fifteenth and Market streets, and found in her possession.

John Sweeney, alias Edward Swann, pleaded guilty to two charges of receiving stolen goods.

Lewis Haverstick was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife.

John Stricker was acquitted of the charge of interfering with an officer while making an arrest, the evidence showing the arrest to have been wrongful.

Baines vs. Baines.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

The arguments in this divorce case are being made to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, May 8, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market is substantially in the condition noted during the past week. The supply of funds offering is large and accumulating from day to day, making it easy to obtain loans on very favorable rates. The latter are almost nominal, notwithstanding the sharp demand from the brokers. Large sums have been offered as low as 4 per cent. on choice collaterals, but the usual range is 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper of desirable grades is scarce, and good makers can obtain almost their own terms for favors.

Gold is quiet and steady, with all the sales ranging from 111@111⅛, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull but firm, with a slight advance in prices as compared with Saturday's quotations.

Stocks were active and prices barely as strong but steady. Sales of City 6s at 103⅛ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 56 1-16, s. o., up to 56 3-16. Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 62⅛; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51@53⅝; Northern Central at 42⅝@⅝, b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅝; Catawissa at 20¼, for a small lot; Camden and Amboy was in demand and higher. Sales at 126@127, b. o., closing at the latter.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 34@35 and Morris preferred at 120.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R gen m bs reg....	94	100	30 sh O C & A R.. 52
$8000 Pa & N Y C 7s	97⅛	100	do.....s30. 51⅝
300 sh Read...s60.	56 1-16	200	do.....b30. 51⅝
600 do.....s5.	56 3-16	35	do..... 51⅝
200 do....s5.	56 3-16	75	do..... 51⅝
200 do...b30.	56 3-16	141 sh Cam & Am..	126
1800 do .....b3.	56⅜	41	do.....126⅛
500 do...b60	56 3-16	20	do b30. 127
2 do.....	56⅛	249	do....b30. 127
1 sh Manuf Bk...	29½	197	do..... 127
69 sh Penna R....	62⅝	200 sh Phil & E R.	28⅛
100 sh N Cent R.s60	42⅜	265 sh Cent Trans...	47½
100 do.....b60.	42¾	100 sh Leh Na..s60.	34⅞
8 sh Cata R.....	20¼	40 sh 13th & 15th R	25

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1862, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, 110⅜@111; do. 1865 new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do. 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115½; Gold, 111@111⅛; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 90@90½; Central Pacific Railroad, 100⅛@101⅛; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81⅛@81⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111⅛; do. 1864, 110⅞@111; do. 1865, 110⅜@111; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅝. U. S. Paying R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115⅝. Gold, 111@111⅛. Market steady.

NAHB & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·33 A. M.	111⅛
10·18 "	111	12·00 M.	111
10·16 "	111⅛	12·03 P.	111⅛
10·32 "	111		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 8.—There is nothing doing in Clover or Timothy seed to fix prices. Flaxseed, if here, would command $2·10 per bushel.

Holders of No. 1 Quercitron Bark ask $30 per ton, but there is no demand for the article.

There is no improvement to record in the Flour market, the demand being confined almost exclusively to the wants of the trade. About 1800 barrels changed hands, including unsound at $5·25; superfine at $5 87½@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 62½; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·75. Rye Flour commands $5·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat and no change from Saturday's quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at $1·55@1·60; Pennsylvania do. do. at $1·61; and amber at $1·63@1·67. Rye is scarce and sold at $1·20. Corn is in better request, with sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 78c. and Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 62½@64c.

Whisky—The stock is light and prices firm. Sales of Western iron-bound barrels at 93c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 8.—There is no improvement to record in the market for Beef Cattle, the demand from the butchers still being limited and confined to small lines to meet the pressing wants of their customers. We quite choice at 8@8½c.; fair to good at 6¾@7½c., and common at 4@6c. per lb., gross. Receipts 2000 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

78 Owen Smith, Western, 6¾@8¼.
40 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7½@8¼.
40 R. Maynes, Western, 6¾@8¼.
47 John McArdle, Western, 8@8½.
115 A. Christy, Western, 7@8½.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster, co., 7@7½.
46 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8.
100 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@8¼.
12 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@8.
75 Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8.
50 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@8.
91 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
240 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@8.
120 M. Ullman, Lancaster co., 7@8.
56 D. Smyth & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@7¾.
151 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 7@8.
45 Dennis Smyth, Pennsylvania, 7½@7¾.
45 Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@8.
51 L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 7@8.
80 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 7@8.
20 H. Chain, Pennsylvania and Western, 6½@7¼.
10 H. Chain, Jr., Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
33 H. Blum & Son, Western, 7½@7¾.
12 H. Frank, Western, 7@8.
42 Elcorn & Co., Pennsylvania, 7@8.
107 Hope & Levy, Western, 7¼@8¼.
27 S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 7@7¾.
55 L. Leavenstine, Pennsylvania, 7¾.
20 S. Steinburg, Western, 7@7¾.

Cows and Calves—There is more demand for this description of stock and prices are firm. Sales of fresh cows at $30@65 and springers at $30@65. Receipts, 250 head.

Sheep are in fair request at about previous figures. We quote clipped at 5½@6½c., and woolled at 6½@8½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 12,000 head.

Hogs are dull and weak in price. Sales of corned at $8@8 50 per 100 lbs. net. Receipts, 2428 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....62

SUN RISES.....4·52 MOON SETS.....11·35
SUN SETS.....7· 1 HIGH WATER.....4·27

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 7. — Arrived, steamer Minnesota, from New York, and ship Princess Alice, from Galveston.

LONDON, May 8.—The bark George Annie, from Liverpool for Boston, was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The United States storeship Supply has sailed for America via Lisbon.

Steamship Daciau, from New York, arrived in the Clyde.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Pr. bark Lalla W., Lentz, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses.

Br. brig Pathfinder, Cousins, 8 days fm Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Br. schr Leading Star, Foote, 6 days fm St. John, N. B., with lumber to Harbert, Davis & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr M. C. Moseley, McFarland, 8 days fm Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr C. C. Bearse, Hodgson, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, 13 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to George C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Only Son, Lewis, 7 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to E. P. Burton.

Schr D. G. Floyd, Clifford, 5 days from Somerset, R. I., with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Clifford, 3 days fm Somerset, with mdse. to Lenn

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HENRY C. CAREY AND PHILADELPHIA.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

A very pleasantly written article in the May issue of the Chicago *Bureau* refers to the occasional gathering "of half-a-dozen, or ten or twenty, as may happen, of the solid, leisurely, and leading men of Philadelphia," in the library of Henry C. Carey, the philosopher, economist, and author. Seeking those among his friends and acquaintances who know the vital and characteristic facts of society, business, politics, and social science, and yet are not themselves writers, Mr. Carey keeps abreast with the practical affairs of the day, and is never overridden by them. His observations are based on actualities, and not on theories of what has probably occurred, or ought to have occurred.

Such a company as Mr. Carey is thus able to gather, on almost any afternoon when the cares of business are not too pressing, is a circle of gentlemen whose counterpart are not at hand in any other city. While Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Emerson might be grouped around a Boston table, to discuss literature, poetry, or the arts, Mr. Carey commands the pleased attendance of men not less excellent in their purity of life and character; not less devoted to the solution of social and industrial problems; more active in their efforts for political progress; and yet again more occupied by pressing and continuous labors. Here are the journalists (with genial and veteran McMichael worthily at their head), the iron man, whose skill and capital are reducing the ores and working the metal at thousands of fires; the other industrial employers, every class, the merchants, the bankers, the writers. Among them all, Mr. Carey is at home, leading the conversation and handling all subjects with equal ability. His solid attainments and deep and thorough mind do not prevent the hearty humor of his Irish stock from enlivening the occasion, and his entire good-fellowship is the central influence of his "vesper" gathering. To quote from the article in the *Bureau*, already mentioned, "the demand for association and interchange of ideas, which is here gratified on his own behalf, and that of his friends, is the outgrowth of his philosophy."

There is something pleasing to us in the character of Mr. Carey as it appears under these circumstances. Philosophy so acquired, so digested, so communicated, cannot be other than the philosophy of humanity. It must be at once kindly and just. It must be earnest, practical, and progressive. All these, to our view, it is, and appropriately finds its home in a great city where industry earns its reward, and where prosperity is built upon the solid and enduring foundation of produced wealth. The metropolis of steady, intelligent, and well-rewarded labor is, as it ought to be, a city of contented comfort, and in it its true and representative mind is such a one as that of Henry C. Carey.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

From the London Saturday Review.

The first report that the Joint High Commission at Washington had already completed the most arduous part of its task would have been gratifying if both parties to the negotiation could have been supposed to have been equally conciliatory or equally tenacious. Experience shows that modern English diplomacy confines itself chiefly to the provision of more or less plausible pretexts for concession. There was nothing in the telegraphic statement which appeared a fortnight ago in the *Times* to indicate a departure from recent practice. The surrender of an equal share in the Canadian fisheries to the people of the United States appeared only to be qualified by the payment of a sum of money to the Government of the Dominion; but it has since been asserted that the Canadians are to be allowed reciprocal access to the coasts of New England. The Americans have maintained that the right of fishing which had been conceded to them in the treaty of independence was not terminated by the war of 1812; yet in 1818 they by their own act reacquired the right of fishing as part of the arrangement continued in the treaty of reciprocity. Having in 1861 voluntarily denounced the treaty, they assented to the imposition of licenses by the colonial authority; and it was only when the licenses were withdrawn, in consequence of the abuse of the permission by American fishermen, that the President, at the instigation of General Butler, announced in menacing language his intention of resenting the protective measures which had been adopted by the Canadian Government. Both England and Canada were at all times willing to renew the agreement of 1818, but the Government of the United States preferred to maintain existing restraints on commercial intercourse, in the hope that the inconvenience suffered by the colonists might tend to create a feeling in favor of annexation. The natural order of business was inverted when the English Government proposed a Joint Commission to examine the question of the fisheries. It is for the claimant of a privilege to devise the means by which it is to be conferred and recognized, and England had on behalf of Canada nothing to ask from the Government of Washington. The President and the Secretary of State, naturally inferring from the overture that England was in a yielding mood, proposed that the same commission should inquire into a method of settling the Alabama claims. If the telegraphic announcement was accurate, the result will have fully justified the calculations of the American Government. In dealing with the question of the fisheries it is chiefly necessary to protect the rights and interests of Canada. The colonists would have just ground for indignation if their property was sacrificed by the Imperial Government for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the dispute between England and the United States. It can scarcely be supposed that the majority of the English commissioners would overrule their Canadian colleagues.

The ambiguous report of the proposal of the Commissioners for settling the Alabama question was suspicious, if not alarming. The claims for compensation were, it was said, to be determined by another commission, in accordance with certain agreed principles of international law. It seemed to follow from this statement that the English Commissioners had acknowledged the disputed liability; and it was not even certain that they had not given retrospective effect to a new legal doctrine. It is perfectly competent for two maritime powers to determine between themselves their respective rights and liabilities as belligerents or neutrals; but their mutual relations and reciprocal claims must depend, up to the date of the convention, on the common law of nations. The English Government, except as far as it is represented by the Commissioners, has not hitherto in contravention of legal precedents acknowledged its responsibility for the escape of an unarmed vessel from an English port; but it has for some years been willing to refer the issues of law and of fact to any properly qualified tribunal. The commissioners have, it seems, not only agreed to a change in the law, but have given their recommendations the form of a declaratory enactment. If the explanations of both Governments were correct, the commissioners were instructed not to settle the dispute, but to discover some practicable method by which it might be settled. In coming to an understanding on the law of the case, the English Commissioners have anticipated the functions of any body which might hereafter be charged with the adjustment of the controversy. It may be hoped that they have not at the same time prejudged the question of negligence. Even if they had authority to alter or declare the law, it is impossible that any change in maritime jurisprudence should affect the question of fact. For the present it is but fair to repose in the members of the commission the confidence which their characters deserve. If they miscarry in their difficult enterprise it will be difficult to find more capable successors.

If it is true that the commissioners have agreed on the expediency of modifying the rules of international law, the professional caution of American and English jurists will probably disappoint eager advocates of innovation. Before the civil war American text-writers and statesmen were habitually solicitous to vindicate or extend the immunities of neutrals. Successive Presidents, during the long contest between Spain and the South American colonies, consistently refused to interfere with expeditions undistinguishable, in character from the escape and cruise of the Alabama. The municipal law of the United States, which authoritatively expresses the American doctrine of international law, is less stringent than the English Foreign Enlistment Act. During the recent controversy the Americans have shown with demonstrative force that no Government can excuse itself for a breach of international law by urging its own inability to discharge its duty. Every independent State must be regarded as a unit, and consequently it is fully responsible for its own defective legislation. The English Government was bound to exercise all the powers which it ought to have possessed for the strict maintenance of neutrality; but when the further question arose, whether the law was in truth defective, the comparison of the English and American statutes became in the highest degree relevant and instructive. At first sight it might appear that it was safe and easy to remove all cause of offense to belligerents by more definite domestic legislation; but although foreigners may not be theoretically justified in relying on the municipal laws of other States, a statutory prohibition is in practice considered an admission of liability. A Government which declines to enforce its own laws against the interference of its subjects in foreign quarrels may be plausibly charged with indifference or with negligence. In some cases a practical suspension of the Foreign Enlistment act has been accompanied by avowed hostility to one of two belligerents. The mission of the Spanish Legion to assist the partisans of Queen Isabella would have been justly treated as an act of war if the Carlists had been in a position to resent the injury. If the Joint Commission has arrived at any understanding, both Governments will probably undertake to adapt their municipal legislation to the new international code, by enactments which should be as nearly as possible identical.

The reported arrangement carries the dispute beyond the stage at which it was left by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. The reference to commissioners or arbitrators to be appointed by sovereign powers is greatly preferable to an inquiry by a Joint Commission; and perhaps it will be prudent not to criticize too closely the selection of Russia as an umpire. When the former treaty was settled in London the English Government would have received without repugnance the assertion by any ostensibly impartial tribunal of its liability for the escape of the Alabama. The rudeness with which its ample concessions were received would again, if it were repeated, render a settlement impossible; but sanguine believers in the pacific intentions of the present Government of the United States may possibly have judged rightly. The deposition of Mr. Sumner has removed from power one spiteful enemy of England; and it is not certain that his triumphant rivals will adopt his policy. General Grant has already secured his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidential election of 1872. Although he was supposed to be deficient in political adroitness, he judged accurately that in the approaching contest he would be indispensable to his party. The Republican managers will not allow any lingering regard for Mr. Sumner to interfere with the union which can alone give them the victory. The President's suggestion that the Joint Commission should be instructed to devise a mode of settlement of the Alabama dispute, although it may have been inconsistent with the unfriendly tone of his message to Congress, would be inexplicable if he was still resolved to keep the quarrel open. His sincerity was additionally proved by the selection of some of the most eminent lawyers in the United States as members of the commission, nor can it be doubted that the Executive Government will use all its influence to procure the assent of the Senate to any arrangement which may be recommended by the representatives of the two powers. The Senate itself must fully understand that a repetition of the vote against Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty would be a political blunder. A constitution which renders negotiation difficult or impossible is a source of weakness. Englishmen will on their side acquiesce, willingly or reluctantly, in the mode of terminating the controversy in which Lord de Grey and his colleagues have concurred; but the commissioners cannot have been more resolutely bent on conciliation than Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon, and, if they have provided for a settlement in two or three weeks, there is reason to fear that their scheme will be one of which their countrymen will be rather glad than proud.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH

From the N. Y. World.

The cotton crop of last year amounted, according to the most careful authorities, to 4,185,000 bales, which is considerably in excess of the average yearly production before the civil war. At the present price (15 cents a pound) the value of this crop would be $251,000,000, a larger sum than was ever before received by our cotton-growers in a single year.

Whether the planters will devote as many acres to cotton this year as they did last, is a mooted question which some of the journals are discussing, but their data are too conjectural for their reasoning to be of much value. The discouraging feature is the great fall in the price of cotton within the last year from 25 to 15 cents. But 15 cents is considerably higher than the ante-war prices. The real question for the planters is whether they can do better by raising other crops.

It is not probable that they can; and even if they could, it would be a short-sighted policy to curtail the production of cotton. It is important for the South to break down the rivalry in India, Egypt, and other quarters of the globe which was created by the long blockade of the Southern ports, and sustained after the close of the war by the peverty, prostration, political troubles, and industrial derangement of the South. This competition can be destroyed only by lower prices than have prevailed for several years. One or two years of low prices will not drive the foreign competitors out of the field, but three or four years would do it infallibly. That great result would be worth almost any temporary sacrifice, as it would give the South a supremacy, and almost a monopoly, in all the cotton markets of the world. Our natural advantages of soil and climate will enable the South easily to maintain this supremacy when once it is re-established. The South should consider that the same motives which make it hesitate and doubt whether it would not be better to partially substitute other crops for cotton, must operate with double force in India, Egypt, and Brazil. It is better that the diminution should take place in those countries than in the United States. If the American cotton-growers curtail their production and thus keep up the price, the effect will be the same as a bounty to their rivals in other countries. If production must be arrested, let it be in other parts of the world.

The foreign competition would have been extinguished long ago had it not been for the absurd policy of the Federal Government. Congress, which protects some branches of American industry by a high tariff, reversed the protective policy in relation to this great interest by an excise of three cents a pound on cotton, equivalent to a bounty of three cents a pound to the foreign growers of that staple; thus fostering and prolonging a competition which the interest of this country required to be broken down as speedily as possible. The South, exhausted by a long war, needed a great influx of capital to set the wheels of industry in motion and revive its prosperity; but the insane radicals, by their confiscation and reconstruction laws, kept that section so disturbed and unsettled that capital could not flow in with any guarantee of security. The consequence is that it has taken six years to regain what might easily have been recovered in two. But the cotton culture having at length revived in its old proportions, in spite of Federal oppression, it is desirable that the falling off in production should not be in the South, but in rival countries. The South has a capacity to supply the whole world with this important staple, of a better quality and at lower prices than any other part of the world. Commissioner Wells, a competent authority, stated in a recent letter that not more than three per cent. of the Southern lands adapted to cotton had ever been at any one time under cultivation. We can therefore expand this great industry thirty-fold and supply all the markets of the world for centuries, when the South has crushed its rivals.

The importance of this great branch of American industry cannot be overrated. Cotton is our chief article of export, and the main foundation of our foreign commerce. We must export something to pay for our imports. Our absurd tariff, which increases the cost of production, is a fatal bar to the exportation of manufactures. The exportation of grain is limited and uncertain, depending on the uncertain seasons and varying harvests of Europe. But cotton is an article of vast consumption and permanent demand, being the cheapest material for clothing the human race. Russia and Poland can raise grain as cheaply as we can; but no country of Europe can produce cotton at all, and no part of the world can produce it of so good a quality or at so cheap a price as our Southern States. For this one commodity we are certain of a steady, vast, and remunerative market, which can hardly be said of anything else which we produce in large quantities. If our cotton lands were given up to cereals, we should have a surplus of grain for which we could not find a market, and our whole agriculture would languish. The extension of cotton culture in the South is the most important requisite for the full prosperity of the West, as it would open a large and stable market for Western grain of far greater value than the fluctuating and uncertain markets of Europe. Western grain and pork are converted, so to speak, into cotton on the Southern plantations; and in this new form they can always be exported with a certainty of finding purchasers, whether European grain harvests are scant or abundant.

We are under a necessity of making exportations of some kind, not only to pay for the foreign goods we consume, but to meet our heavy indebtedness to Europe. It is estimated that the aggregate of our European debt, including Federal bonds, State bonds, railroad bonds, and dues from merchants, amounts to not less than $1,500,000,000, on which the annual interest at six per cent. would be $90,000,000. The part of last year's cotton crop available for exportation is sufficient to meet this interest, and leave a surplus of nearly $100,000,000 towards paying for our imports. There is no way in which we could replace this great resource, so important to our foreign trade. It is true that we made large importations during the suspension of cotton exports; but it was only by heavy exportation of bonds, or in other words, by running deeply in debt. It is because we have exported so little cotton within the last ten years that our indebtedness to Europe has swelled to such colossal proportions. The exportation of cotton is our main reliance for extinguishing this vast European debt.

It is for the interest of all sections of the country to promote the prosperity of the South; but the radicals have done, and are still doing, all they can to blight and retard it. The partisan calumnies which they are so industriously disseminating to the effect that life and property are not safe in that section keep out capital and repel immigration, when there is great scope in the South for the profitable employment of both. But Southern industry is nevertheless steadily reviving in spite of radical calumnies and malice. The increase of the Federal revenues, which the radicals absurdly attribute to Grant and Boutwell, is due to the increased Southern consumption of the articles on which duties and other taxes are levied. It is a triumph of re-established industry and recuperating energies over the benumbing effects of radical oppression and misrule.

THE THREE PARTIES IN PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

During the first days of the National Assembly in Bordeaux it became evident that dissensions would prevail among those who were called together to arrange a peace with the successful Germans. Nothing could be plainer than this. It was thought by many of the leading Reds that the time had at length arrived for them to put in force the doctrines they so long cherished. In the event of the newly-elected Legislature not listening to the measures they had to propose for the future government of France it was resolved that they should quit the Assembly, repair to Paris, proclaim defiance to the Bordeaux government and raise the flag of the republic in the streets of the capital. The republic, as these men understood it, was the relaxation of all restraint which law and order impose and which is necessary for good government. The scenes in the Assembly in Bordeaux, in which Victor Hugo, Felix Pyat, and Henri Rochefort played conspicuous parts, were but the shadows of coming events. Day by day it became more and more apparent that nothing short of two distinct and hostile parties would be the inevitable result. And so it afterwards proved. Forsaking the National Assembly the Reds returned to Paris, and the red flag of the Commune was shortly afterwards raised. The slums of Montmartre and Belleville supplied the nucleus of the army which was subsequently destined to disturb, distract, and delay the progress of reconstruction in France. When the government chosen by the French nation, and of which M. Thiers was the executive head, arrived in Versailles, he found Paris in arms arrayed against the republic. More than this, he felt that a spirit of resistance to the rightful government of the contry existed in many of the large cities. Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Amiens, and Havre were impregnated with Red Republican sentiments. No disturbances of any moment, however, have broken out in these sections. Paris alone stands defiantly opposed to France. It were well, indeed, for the French people had the wild leaders of the Commune failed to awaken the spirit of revolution in the capital. The nation might even now be on the road to a successful and prosperous future. While the republican army and the Communal troops butcher each other outside the walls of the city another party makes its appearance. This new element is known by the name of the Republican League, and its object is to effect a compromise between the republic and the Commune to put an end to the existing strife, and, by a unity of action on the part of all three, to resolve to "uphold towards and against all the republican form of government, and give it as an unshakable basis Communal liberties in their integrity." This is all very fine, but we are of the opinion that the proper way to restore order in France is to strengthen the Government at Versailles by every means, and help it to crush the riot which reduces Paris almost to ruin. This is not the time for parties. Support of the Government is now the duty of the hour. No matter how wise, praiseworthy, or humane may be the intentions of associations such as the Republican League, they are out of place at the present time. There should be no compromise when traitors are up in arms and when the means to put them down is at hand.

PROTECTIVE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The laborers in the Pennsylvania coal mines have at last thrown off the yoke imposed upon them by a few leaders in the organization known as the "Laborers' and Miners' Benevolent Association," and have reasserted the natural right of every American freeman to earn a living for himself and family, independently of the dictation of any individual or association of individuals whatsoever. This is a very important event in the history of labor organizations in this country, and it well becomes the leaders and promoters of these organizations to give it seasonable attention, and to comprehend its full significance. There is a growing dissatisfaction among the more intelligent and candid members of the "trades-unions" and other protective associations against the tyranny which they have assumed to exercise of late years, and it will require but a few more arbitrary acts on the part of the leaders to produce a general revolt. It is already a mooted question with many whether the combined efforts of labor to protect itself against capital have not, thus far, proved, on the whole, damaging to labor pecuniarily, to say nothing of the sacrifice of personal independence on the part of laborers, and the ill feeling engendered between employers and employed. The loss of time and wages resulting from the numberless "strikes" dictated by the leaders of these organizations will be found to more than counterbalance any temporary increase of pay which they may have secured. Take these Pennsylvania miners, for example; they have been kept out of employment more than five months of the past year, during which time they have been forced to live on the charity of their associated brethren in other parts of the country, have contracted habits of idleness and dependence, frequently been incited to crime, and finally have been compelled to resume work on the same wages they could have received all along, without interruption, if they had been allowed to make their own terms with their employers, untrammelled by the association to which they belonged.

So long as protective associations of laborers, mechanics, or artisans confined themselves to legitimate ground, and had for their object mutual aid and assistance, and the protection of the rights of skilled as against unskilled workers, they were entirely proper, and may have been beneficial; but when they assumed to dictate both to employers and employed, and to compel, by threats and intimidation—often by personal violence—every man of their craft to join their associations against his will, or be refused permission to earn a living for himself and family, they took upon themselves authority which neither the law of the land, the personal rights of individuals, or even the sense of common justice, ought for one moment to tolerate. The whole theory of their action was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and repugnant to those ideas of personal independence and freedom which every American citizen is supposed to entertain. Hence we find that by far the larger portion of members of these organizations are persons of foreign birth. But even they are beginning to learn that the tyranny imposed by these combinations and associations is oftentimes more odious than that of the capital against which they seek to protect themselves; and, unless there is a radical change in their management, we may look ere long for a general disruption of their ranks, like that which has just occurred in Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
ST. VITUS' DANCE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,
S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
Corner Thirty-second street.
4 19 wsmtf 2p

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Banson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 60 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the river Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 60 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 325 feet through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated ouer 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story brick Dwellings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the northeast side of Shackamaxon street, 102 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135; containing in front on Shackamaxon street 20 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 52 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northeast 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 89 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two story back buildings, having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, cooking-range, etc, fronting on Shackamaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1130 and 1132. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms:—$8000 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 1907 Hamilton street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, No. 1907; containing in front on Hamilton street 18 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet, with an outlet. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; three rooms, bath and store-room on the second floor, and two attics. Terms—$800 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable building lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Twelfth street, below Camilla street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Abigail Wilson, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling No. 405 South Front street, below Pine street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, below Pine street, Fifth ward; containing in front 20 feet 8 inches, and in depth 55 feet. Terms, cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling No. 404 Penn street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Penn street, below Pine street, Fifth ward; containing in front on Penn street 22 feet, and in depth 55 feet. The said lot includes an alley on the north side thereof, leading into Penn street. Sale absolute. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two and a half-story Frame Cottage, corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washington and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. Terms—Cash. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF JAMES Galbraith, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Lot of ground, Lehigh avenue and Almond street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871 at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and northwest side of Almond street, in the late district of Richmond; containing in front on Lehigh avenue 118 feet, and extending in depth of that width southwestward 90 feet. Lehigh avenue and Almond street are curbed and paved. Subject to a yearly ground rent or sum of $118. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 717 Locust street, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Seventh street, No. 717; containing in front on Locust street 21 feet, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, running into Eighth street. May be examined. Keys at the office of O. H. Kendal, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms:—Half cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Stone Dwelling, Race street, east of Thirty-sixth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two-story stone dwelling (French roof) with two-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Race street, 100 feet east of Thirty-sixth street; containing in front on Race street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, gas, range, etc. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 29M6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15M6&12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2164 Franklin street, above Diamond street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, No. 2164; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege of the same. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, wash-pave, etc. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 m6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Small Farm, 10 acres, one mile from Beverly, New Jersey. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that small farm of 10 acres, situate on the turnpike leading from Burlington to Camden, 1 mile from Beverly, New Jersey. The improvements are a very neat two-story dwelling, has 6 rooms; new barn, about 200 peach trees, and several acres of small fruits. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Will be shown by the tenant, Mr. George Marter.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 29m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well secured ground rent, $150 a year. On Tuesday, May 16th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $150 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground, on which is a modern three-story brick dwelling, situate on the north side of St. Alban's place, 271 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-third street, Twenty-sixth ward; 16 feet front, and in depth 89 feet to a 12 feet wide alley.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The seventh anniversary of the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church took place yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. William Rice, D. D., Rev. S. W. Dana, and Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

—Mr. A. Picolet, French Consul at this port, declines to allow his name to be used on the honorary committee of the German Peace Festival celebration, giving as reason therefor that such an act would be incompatible with his official and personal duties.

—George Winchiff, aged fifty-five, a resident of Bridesburg, died yesterday in the Episcopal Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a train on the Junction Railroad.

—The thermometer yesterday marked 62 degrees at 3 P. M.

—The Sabbath-school of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Franklin and Thompson streets, celebrated yesterday its thirty-sixth anniversary.

—General Wagner was, on Saturday last, unanimously elected general commanding the 5th Brigade, composed of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Regiments (colored).

Domestic Affairs.

—Speaker Blaine's mother died on Saturday, at St. Paul, Minn.

—The recent rains have caused a rise in the Potomac river.

—Governor Geary addressed the Labor Reform party at Harrisburg, on Saturday night.

—Thirty-three indictments have just been found in Pittsburg against various persons accused of counterfeiting.

—The Virginia State steamer, the Tredegar, is cruising in the Potomac to enforce the provisions of the fishing laws.

—The graves of Confederate soldiers interred at Memphis, Tenn., were decorated on Saturday, and the business of the city was generally suspended.

—After a session of twenty-seven days, the State police investigation in Massachusetts has been brought to a close by the summing up of the counsel engaged therein.

—The steamer Carrie, for Savannah, with eight hundred bales of cotton, was burned on Saturday, twenty-three miles below Augusta, but the passengers and crew escaped.

—Reports continue to be received at the Internal Revenue Office, Washington, of organized parties in the Southern States who seek to prevent the enforcement of the revenue laws.

Foreign Affairs.

—The death penalty has been abolished in Mexico.

—The latest advices from the interior of China are more favorable.

—Attempts at an armistice continue in France, but without success.

—Generals Rossel and Dombrowski are said to be on unfriendly terms.

—The commandant of Fort d'Issy has been dismissed for insubordination.

—The telegraph connecting Mexico with this country is rapidly approaching completion.

—General Rossel is preparing to make a grand offensive movement against the Versaillist troops.

—It is thought that if the Prussians re-enter Paris they will cause the re-establishment of the empire.

—During all of Saturday night and yesterday morning there was heavy firing from the batteries before Paris.

—The chief of the staff of the insurgent flotilla has been arrested on the charge of deceiving the Commune in regard to the quantity of stores in the ships under his charge.

STREET RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Boy Killed in Attempting to Jump off the Cars—The Driver Badly Injured.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred on a Kinsman Street Railroad car, resulting in the death of Master Harry Gillette, aged seven years, and son of Mr. J. M. Gillette, late one of the proprietors of the Birch House. The car was drawn by two horses, the front platform inclosed to prevent any one from getting off there.

Young Gillette, according to accounts, attempted to get over the railing around the platform, and was assisted by the driver. During this operation the driver lost his balance and let the boy fall under the car, the two wheels passing over his body. The driver fell, also, and was seriously injured.

Coroner Schenck was informed of the accident, and immediately empanelled a jury and held an inquest.

The Superintendent of the Kinsman street road was questioned as to the rules of the road, concerning the exit and entrance to the cars. The driver on the car when the accident happened was, he averred, a sober, temperate man, and a good driver. It was an imperative rule of the road that no one should get on or off the front platform, and the driver was inexcusable for the violation of this rule.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict.—

"We find that the deceased came to his death by being run over by a car of the Kinsman Street Railroad, the driver Graham handing the boy carelessly off the front platform of the car."

The child lived but a few minutes after the accident. The wheels of the car passed over the stomach, leaving scarcely any marks, but inflicting great pain. It was an interesting and beautiful child, and the parents are overcome with grief at the sudden and melancholy bereavement.—*Cleveland Leader, 3d inst.*

OUTRAGE IN OHIO.

A Man Roasted Over a Slow Fire.

The Mahoning (Ohio) *Register* says:—Mr. Wm. Murrin is an aged man living in Coltsville, near the State line. He has considerable means. He gave two hundred acres of land to the establishment of a convent in Bedford, and was supposed to keep a large sum of money in the house where he lived alone, and remote from any other human being. On Saturday night, the 21st of April, three men entered his house and aroused him from his bed, and demanded that he should show them where his money was, threatening that if he did not they would murder him. Such threats induced Mr. Murrin to tell them where they would find a little over fifty dollars in gold and silver, which was all he had in the house. This they took, but were not satisfied.

Believing that there was more money about the house, notwithstanding his assurance to the contrary, they kindled a fire in the stove and held Mr. Murrin over it, subjecting him to a slow torture of the most painful kind. They persisted in this torture till they found that they could get no more plunder, when they left their victim in horrible pain on the bed, and departed. In the morning Mr. Murrin managed to reach the nearest neighbor's house, and told his story. Search was at once instituted for the desperadoes. The old gentleman was not able to give any exact description of his torturers, and therefore the search is somewhat futile. Suspicion has been placed on one or two bad characters who were seen in this vicinity a day or two previous, but no information could be obtained to justify any arrests.

—Thieves at Augusta, Ga., steal the street-lamps.

—Mosquito nests on the Mississippi are searched for the bones of lost children.

—The barber's paradise in Iowa is at Sioux City, where the price per shave is twenty-five cents.

A NOVEL IDEA.

General Pleasanton's Theory of the Difference of Chemical Power in the Sun's Rays—Interesting Experiments.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting agriculture, held last week, General Pleasanton read an able and interesting essay on the use of blue glass in the development of vegetable and animal life:—

The General gave an account of an experiment of his own with a grapery of 84 by 26 feet, and 16 feet in height at the ridge.

Into the glazing of the grapery, at every seventh row of white panes, a row of violet panes (blue not being at the time procurable) had been introduced, alternating on opposite sides of the roof, so that a violet beam might fall eventually on every leaf in the grapery. The cuttings planted had grown rapidly. The gardener was kept busy daily in tying up new wood which the day before he had not observed. In a few weeks after planting, the walls and the inside of the roof were closely covered with luxuriant foliage. A distinguished seedsman has borne his testimony that he had never seen any vines that equalled those thus treated.

The vines were planted in April, 1861. In 1862 they bore a wonderful number of branches. It was found that the building, small as it was, contained no less than twelve hundred pounds of grapes. In 1863 the amount of fruit was quite as large as during the preceding year, and so it had continued season after season without abatement, the vines seeming to require no time to rest.

The next experiment was with the piggery. A glazed roof half white and half violet was placed over the building, and similar results were obtained, the animals thriving beyond expectation.

An Alderney calf, so puny and feeble that its life was despaired of, was placed in a pen under violet glass. In 24 hours a marked changed had occurred. The calf rose to its feet, walked about the pen, took its food from the finger, and manifested great vivacity. In a few days its feebleness had disappeared; it began to grow, and its development was marvellous.

The same principles have been applied to the raising of poultry with the most remarkable success.

MISSOURI.

Senator Schurz on His Attitude in Congress—Explanations to His Constituents.

The following extract from the speech of Senator Schurz, at the serenade given him in St. Louis on Tuesday last, presents its principal points:—

In the constitutional limitation of political powers, we find, as our ancestors always have found, the main safeguards of popular liberty. And when those constitutional limitations are disregarded, even for the protection of the rights of some, those rights will be put in jeopardy by the danger brought upon the rights of all. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. For reasons like these I found myself compelled to oppose the so-called Ku-klux bill even against a majority of my party friends in Congress. (Cheers.)

But a still more striking instance of that looseness of constitutional notions revealed itself in that most flagrant usurpation of the war-making power by the Executive in the Santo Domingo case, an attempt not only utterly without parallel in the history of the country, but without the shadow of a constitutional argument to palliate it. Starting as that attempt was, more startling is it that such an act should so far have passed without a declaration of sentiment in Congress, preventing it from becoming a most dangerous precedent in our history. But worse still is it, that such an act can be committed without at least arousing public opinion to a commanding demonstration of disapproval. It is, indeed, time that the American people should open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a great name nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it.

As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here. (Great cheering.)

I shall, as heretofore, give my earnest efforts to the subject of civil service reform, not only with a view to raise the standard of working efficiency in the service of the Government, but to the abolition of the patronage, or more properly the spoils system, which surrounds the Executive with sycophants, and as I once expressed it in another place, makes the atmosphere of the White House so thick with flattery that the sound-wave of public opinion cannot penetrate it. (Great cheering.) A system which is transforming into office-mongers the representatives of the people is most seriously endangering the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, and is gradually demoralizing our whole political life.

Finally, you will find my voice and my vote in opposition to that most unjust system of taxation which, by means of a high protective tariff, under the pretense of developing certain industrial interests, takes money out of the pockets of the many and puts it into the pockets of the few—(cheers)—instead of the treasury of the people; and in favor of such an adjustment of our taxes as will distribute most equally the common burden, reducing taxation to as low a point as will be compatible with the conscientious discharge of our national obligations and an economical administration of the Government. Here, my friends, you have in a few words my political programme, touching the most important questions now before the people; firm and uncompromising maintenance of equal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is; amnesty and a policy calculated to restore fraternal feeling; strict fidelity to the essential principles of constitutional government; reform of the civil service; revenue reform, and a reduction of taxes. In these things I honestly believe, and in working for their realization I am profoundly in earnest.

THE MOTHER OF THE CLAFLINS.

The Old Lady Weak-minded—Alleged Conspiracy and Blackmailing Operations.

Mesdames Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday expecting to be called upon to testify in relation to certain charges brought by their mother, Mrs. Annie Claflin, against Mr. James H. Blood, alias Dr. J. H. Harvey, who is said to be a partner in their firm of Woodhull & Claflin. The defendant, however, had not been arrested, but had promised to appear before the court this morning to answer the charges against him, and the case was therefore postponed until to-day. The complaint in the case, made and sworn to by Mrs. Annie Claflin, alleges that she is more than sixty-eight years of age and the mother of six children—Mrs. Margaret A. Miles, Mrs. Mary Sparr, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull alias Victoria Blood, Hebron C. Claflin, Mrs. Utica V. Broobar, and Mrs. Tennessee C. Claflin. That until the 1st of April, 1871, she and her children, with the exception of Hebron C. Claflin, lived in comfort at No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street. That in the same house there resided also Dr. Canning Woodhull, who was formerly the husband of her daughter Victoria C., and from whom she obtained a divorce in Chicago in the winter of 1864 or 1865, and James H. Blood, otherwise known as Dr. J. H. Harvey, who stands also in the relation of a husband to her daughter Victoria C. The affidavit continues that James H. Blood had so alienated the affections of her daughters from her as to cause them to drive her away from home and deprive her in her old age of the means of living, and had frequently threatened in the presence of her daughters to murder her, so that she feels in danger of her life, and believes that she is not safe from the said James H. Blood. The complaint in addition to this specifies various other acts alleged to have been committed by Blood and by her daughters, Victoria and Tennessee, under his exciting and corrupting influence, which allegations are withheld from publication pending the legal examination, and ends with the prayer that Blood may be arrested and dealt with according to the law. The complaint is accompanied with affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Sparr, son-in-law and daughter of the old lady, verifying it in all its details. Mrs. Woodhull vehemently and indignantly denies the whole story. She says that her mother is old and weak-minded enough to have been induced to make the affidavit, which is a black and infamous lie; that only last week she sent the old lady a check to pay her rent; that she will yet overwhelm some parties with disgrace, and that, after all, it is only a family quarrel—and what family has not its dirty linen to wash? No doubt justice will be done to these ladies in the examination, which will take place to-day.—*N. Y. World, Saturday.*

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

3 26 6 PHILADELPHIA.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 30-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

WINES.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KENDALL, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the survey and regulation of the Fifteenth section, Twenty-first ward, bounded on the

North by the Wissahickon creek,
South by Ridge avenue,
East by Roxborough avenue,
West by Leverington avenue. } No. 252.

are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of John H. Levering, Surveyor and Regulator, Main street, Manayunk, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveys have appointed MONDAY, May 15, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
5 8mws3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF FIRM.—WE HAVE this day sold our business to B. F. SHATTUCK, GEORGE W. MACBRIDE and F. F. SHATTUCK, who will continue the manufacture of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc., in all their branches, at the old stand, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, under the firm name of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. GLENN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE, as successors to GLENN & CO.

B. F. SHATTUCK,
GEO. W. MACBRIDE,
F. F. SHATTUCK.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. 5 2 6t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE.—The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Buttonhole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Buttonhole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle, at the rate of ten dollars per machine, for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

CHARLES PARHAM,
5 5 6t No. 703 SANSOM Street.

IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT of CHARLES PARHAM, we have to say, by advice of counsel:—

1. That Parham has never yet reached a final decree or obtained an injunction to restrain us from manufacturing and selling our machines.

2. That he must obtain such a decree in the Supreme Court at Washington, into which court his case has never yet been brought, before he can be justified in thus advertising.

3. That we will undertake the defense of, and will fully protect, all who have bought or shall buy our machines.

4. That we are abundantly able to do so; and

5. That we shall hold Charles Parham responsible for any unjustifiable interference with our rights, or those of our agents or our customers.

W. B. MENDENHALL, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

Office of American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Company, No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. 5 6

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT. EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES PARHAM vs. THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. In Equity.

Before Strong, Justice, and McKennan, Circuit Judge.

Extract of opinion as rendered:—

"Upon the whole case we are of the opinion"—

"That the Letters Patent reissued to the complainant are valid."

"That, so far as appears or is shown in the case, the complainant is the first and original inventor of the improvements described in the first and second claims of said Patent."

"That the respondents have committed infringements of both said claims."

"A decree will, therefore, be entered for an injunction and an account as prayed for."

CHARLES PARHAM,
5 6 4t Office No. 703 SANSOM Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1871.

This is to give notice, that on the second day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILLER H. GILCHRIST, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 615 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, before EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., Register, on the sixth day of JUNE, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. M. GREGORY,
5 8 m3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JABEZ BUNTING, JOSIAH BUNTING, JOHN POLLOCK, and JOSEPH J. SELLERS, late trading as BUNTING BROS. & CO. In bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 615 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, in said district, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 11 A. M., at the office of EDWIN CHASE, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act, approved March 2, 1867.

JOSEPH I. DORAN, Assignee,
No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
To the creditors of said bankrupts. 5 8 2t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. FLANIGEN, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased, being of all the assets of said estate which come into his hands, consisting of proceeds of sale of certain real estate sold under proceedings in partition by order of said Court, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of JOHN P. O'NEILL, No. 136 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 10 12 15

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. HILL MARTIN,
4 28fmw5t Auditor.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them, without delay, to HARRY PEALE, Executor,
4 24m6t* No. 526 WALNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., No. 1330 CHESNUT STREET, May 6, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work.

The iron must be delivered on the railroad pier at Lewes, or at the works where made.

The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast iron.

The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at this Office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Iron."

J. D. KURTZ,
5 8 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, No. 251 S. FOURTH Street, until noon of Friday, May 12, for the purchase of a number of old buildings which are to be removed from the Park. Description and locality of the buildings can be seen at the Engineer's office, near Fairmount.

5 8mw3t JOHN C. CRESSON, Chief Engineer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x23, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by

J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50 at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST 12 NIGHTS
AND TWO MATINEES,
introducing for the first time the beautiful ballet of
"UNDINE,"
in the romantic spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK,
which for elegance of costume and richness of scenery has never been equalled.
Last nights of
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE GREAT SKATERS,
THE GREAT LUPO,
THE GOLDEN TERRACE, WITH 20 ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN ONE ACT.
Secured seats, BONER & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY of Music.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 8 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 8,
SIX NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT FAVORITE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
DIANA; OR, LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Mrs. BOWERS in her delightful personation of LADY DIANA, aided by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and the favorites of the Company.
TUESDAY,
SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
WEDNESDAY,
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
SATURDAY—MRS. BOWERS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Brougham's Comedy-Drama of,
THE RED LIGHT;
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.
JOHN BROUGHAM AS NED McDERMOTT,
Aided by the full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY NEXT—MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.
SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents; secured seats, $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
Grand Olio Entertainment.
Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc. etc.
JAPS' MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Engagement of the Great Natural Actor,
MR. ROBERT McWADE,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ROBERT McWADE.
MONDAY, May 15—THE DOUBLE-HEADED BABE.

GRAND FLORAL MILITARY AND CITIZENS' DRESS BALL
2D INFANTRY, N. G., PA.
(National Guards),
AT THEIR HALL,
RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH,
(Upper and Lower Saloons),
MONDAY EVENING,
MAY 8, 1871.
TICKETS,
5 4 4t THREE DOLLARS.

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the
GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 19

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 12m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS,
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

A VALUABLE NEWFOUNDLAND Dog for sale. First-rate watch dog.
Apply No. 171 QUEEN Street,
5 3 5t Germantown.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
5 4 9t No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general expression of public opinion last fall in favor of a Constitutional Convention, empowered to revise and reconstruct the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Legislature has shown no disposition to provide for such a reform. Several bills have been presented, but they have apparently been suffered to sleep, in committee-rooms, the sleep which knows no waking; and the habitual hostility to all genuine reform which pervades the atmosphere of Harrisburg has stifled a proposition which promised to relieve the people, purify the politics of the Commonwealth, and benefit all its substantial interests. If the legislators wish to establish a valid claim to the gratitude of their constituents they will yet make provision for a Constitutional Convention before they adjourn, and thus afford an opportunity for the best men in the State to meet in council under circumstances which will enable them to tear up the roots of existing evils.

As a sort of half-way measure, which is, however, insignificant in its scope, the Senate has passed a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution making the State Treasurer elective by the people instead of the Legislature, and the House Committee on Constitutional Reform proposes to do some additional tinkering to the fundamental law of the Commonwealth by increasing the number of Representatives or Assemblymen to 130—each county, no matter how small, to have one—and the balance to be divided equitably among the counties entitled to more than one. This House amendment also proposes to perpetuate the present stupidly unjust provision, aimed at Philadelphia, which provides that no city or county shall elect more than four State Senators, and thus deprives this city of her legitimate share of power in one branch of the Legislature. For that reason, if for no other, every Philadelphian should oppose the proposition made on Friday last by the House Committee on Constitutional Reform; but, in fact, the only proper action of the Legislature at this time is to have a Constitutional Convention called together. The whole constitutional machinery is antiquated, and unfitted to the requirements of the times, so that the trivial tinkerings of Senators and Assemblymen, who can at best devote but a few hours of the session to constitutional questions, will in no event do much good. The greatest evil afflicting the body politic now is the Legislature itself, as it is ordinarily constituted, and it is folly to expect that the true remedy will be evolved, directly, from the sore spot of the Commonwealth. The best thing to be hoped for is that there is enough virtue and intelligence left among the members to prompt them to give the people an opportunity to elect able men for the express purpose of reforming the whole Constition. The analogous movement made a generation ago was efficacious in eradicating the peculiar evils developed up to that time, and there would be fair ground for expecting similar results now. But much more is needed than a slight increase of the chances of preventing State Treasurers from speculating with State funds and a slight addition to the number of legislators. There is no use in doctoring a patient with a few weak drugs when his whole system is permeated with a deadly poison.

GEARY.

GOVERNOR GEARY has had enough of the minor honors of the executive chair of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and he is beginning to develop designs upon the Presidency. He apparently proposes to run upon an independent workingmen's ticket, and to give both the Republican and Democratic organizations the cold shoulder. This is well, for Geary's characteristics are too well known both to the Republicans and Democrats for him to have any great hope of obtaining a nomination from either of them, but if he can rally to his support the various trades unions there may be some chance that one or the other of the political parties will take him up. It will be observed, however, that there is a very large "if" in the way, and the men who manage the trades unions, despite the many foolish things they have done, are scarcely fools enough to pin their hopes to such a brainless candidate as Geary would make. The speech made by the Governor at Harrisburg on Saturday bristles with Presidential aspirations, although the White House is, with the superficial cunning of a practised demagogue, carefully kept in the background. By glittering generalities about the rights of laber and the oppressions of capital, Geary in this speech makes a bid for the suffrages of the workingmen and for the co-operation of the trades unions; but we fear that when the Presidential nominations are made our pardon-granting Executive will find that the hard-handed men of toil, even if they are silly enough to put up an independent candidate, will have sense enough to fix upon some one besides a mere trading politician, without brains, without education, without a record calculated to inspire confidence in his future performances, and, in fine, without a single qualification for the office, It is a gratifying fact that hitherto the men who have sought to nominate themselves for the Presidency have uniformly failed to do so, and better statesmen than Geary ever was or ever will be have let their vaulting ambition o'erleap itself, and have seen the choice of the country fix itself upon comparatively unknown individuals who have been content to remain in the background and to accept only such honors as are offered them. If Governor Geary ever had any chances for the Presidency he has destroyed them by his conduct since he has been in his present position, for he has demonstrated in the plainest manner possible that he is utterly unfitted by nature or education to perform the duties of any high office of trust or honor. He has alienated men of all parties, and it is too late for him to hope to regain his lost ground by flattering the workingmen, for the workingmen of this country read the newspapers, and they know that he is not to be trusted. Having proved such a wretched failure as Governor of Pennsylvania, it is terrible to think of the mess he would make of our national affairs if he should by any possible chance manage to become President of the United States; but such a possibility as this is too remote to be thought of, and we are pleased to believe that when his present term expires our ambitious Governor will retire to the shades of private life, where he will have ample opportunities to amuse his leisure moments by extracting from his legs those bullets which he bears about with him as memorials of his warlike career.

PLEASANTON'S PLEASANTRIES.

OUR townsman, General Pleasanton, has made a discovery that will give Darwinism, and science generally, a boost such as it may not get over for a long time. On another page of this paper will be found some account of the General's experiments with blue light upon animals and plants. It appears that light when transmitted through blue or violet glass has a strange increase of vivifying power, and instances are given by General Pleasanton in which grapevines, etc., flourished in an unprecedented manner under the improved treatment. Nor was the General content with operating upon inanimate nature. He tried his blue and purple arts upon the humble but useful pig, and that creature so thrived under the tinted sunlight that a genuine educated hog, something quite different from the make-believe article, may be confidently expected shortly. With poultry the same success is claimed. Particulars are not given, but we are led to infer that the hens laid eggs like clockwork, and that the roosters crew themselves blue in the face. The strangest experiment made was upon a calf. It was such a weak calf that its precious life was despaired of, but in twenty-four hours after being placed under the General's cerulean-roofed stable it took up its bed, or some of it, in its mouth, and walked about with it. A more thoroughly-recovered calf than that calf in a few days you could not find. After detailing the facts of this experiment, General Pleasanton says:—"If by the combination of sunlight and blue light you can thus mature and strengthen animals, you can scarcely conceive of the immeasurable value of this discovery."

It must be understood that we in no way dispute or disparage these results. We are proud that Philadelphia has given one more proof that she is the scientific leader of the country, and that Pennsylvania has so liberal and intelligent a body as her Agricultural Society, through which these important discoveries are certain to receive the attention they deserve. General Pleasanton winds his theory up, however, in a tantalizingly abrupt manner. The first thought of every reader, in learning of these wonderful doings, will be of his own interest and possible share in this rejuvenation of the world. If this blue light has so magical an effect on plants and on the lower animals, may not man be expected to get a little good from it? It is quite unreasonable that this magic should be reserved entirely for the cabbage, the goose, the squash, the mule, and not for the Paragon of Animals. For ourselves, we will not believe it. We feel sure that the General builded better than he knew, and that it is impossible yet to say what good may not come to the human race through this improved way of taking its sunlight. The hypercritical will be ready, of course, with all sorts of objections. From the invention of steam down to the time of a Paid Fire Department, every new idea has been assailed with ridicule. The principal objection to the new philosophy is easily foreseen, and may be answered once for all. Briefly, it will *not* be necessary for men to live in hot-houses. Such an idea would not enter the mind of any one searching for truth for the truth's sake. More or less blue glass disposed about the place where the philosopher abides is of course necessary, but that need not derange in any way his old mode of living. Leaving, however, these cavillers, who see good in nothing, let us supply the omissions in General Pleasanton's theory, and look at the possible workings of the blue light theory.

If tried at Washington we should doubtless find the most ordinary men springing up, under the influence of these enlivening rays, into energetic legislators, and possibly—for who can limit the wonders of science?—into honest men. It would be an instructive sight, that of the Senate or the House, with its blue ceiling, and the consciousness ever present that our representatives were voluntarily developing themselves, and were enlisting the forces of nature to call out their sluggish faculties. That would be a humility with some point in it. But not only to Congress could General Pleasanton's Aureole with propriety be applied. Think what an altogether unique attachment it would be to the courts! Our judges, lawyers, juries, and witnesses are actually suffering, although they may not know it, for this new atmosphere, and it may even happen that the General's blue glass will yet so sublimate society that there will be no need of courts, their supporters or surroundings. Blessed day! If the Agricultural Society can do that we ought all of us to become honorary members.

Then, to bring this matter down to the level of our daily lives, it is only necessary for a man to put a blue skylight in his house in order to note the most astonishing phenomena in himself and his progeny. The General has fully matured animals in twelve months, and as man can do more than any other creature, it follows that under the new treatment we should have human beings of a year talking politics, joining trades unions, marrying, and in fact going the whole round of the treadmill we call life. There is no evading the logical conclusion of the General's argument if we once accept his seductive premises. Then this most rare Nimbus acts not only upon the physical nature. As it induces with plants and flowers not only a greater quantity but a rarer quality of fruit and fragrance, so man under its influence may be expected to shoot into a moral stature little less than appalling to the degenerate sense of the present age. The Good Bishop in *Les Miserables*, or the popular G. Washington himself, could not have held a candle to the moral completeness of the individual who thinks and acts on the belief that Blue is the only Wear. Then conceive our jails with blue glass roofs. A flippant person may say—"It would be a good thing for the prisoners." So it would, but not as you insinuate. No; let one good hour of sunshine pour through the celestial panes, and the prisoner would have no desire to escape. He would be glad to remain where he felt himself growing in grace every minute. Or suppose a sudden blast be let in upon an old bachelor, that worst pest in a busy world. No sooner does the bachelor feel it, than piff! he is off for the old flame he has lost sight of for many years. In short, the application of General Pleasanton's theory has no limit, and with these hints to guide him, the subject can safely be left to the reader's imagination.

THE MILITIA TAX.

OUR ventilation of the militia tax swindle has had the good effect of inducing the individuals who have charge of the collection and distribution of the tax to make a statement of receipts and expenditures. This statement, which we find in the columns of one of our Sunday contemporaries, is, we presume, the best that the assessors and receivers of the tax are able to say for themselves; and if we accept it as correct, it only substantiates the general assertions made in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. According to the figures given, $22,376·01 were collected from May 2, 1870, to May 2, 1871. One-third of this amount, or $7295·27, was expended for collecting the tax, and the sum of $15,080·75 was distributed among the several brigades, leaving a balance on hand of $2435·81. It will thus be seen that the expenses of collecting the tax absorb one-third of the whole amount, an enormous percentage, and the public certainly do not from the balance of the tax get the worth of the money thus paid to the assessors and collectors. The statement referred to makes no mention of the 15 per cent. which goes into the pockets of Mr. Pearson, the collector of delinquent taxes, nor the $2·05 charged by that gentleman for "costs," which make his perquisites amount to the nice sum of $2·20 for every 85 cents paid over by him to the Board of Division. Taking the figures at their full value, however, it must seem absurd to every one that only $22,376 01 should have been collected by Mr. McCammon. From a reliable source we learn that in 1870 72,407 persons were assessed. These were those between the ages fixed by law, and it would be certainly a large allowance to say that of this number not more than 22,000 were exempt under the law. This brings down the number of those absolutely liable to the tax to about 50,000, where we placed it in our first remarks upon the militia-tax swindle. Now, we want to know why all these 50,000 individuals were not forced to pay the tax as well as other people? In the first place we know that the assessment is loosely made, and in the second place we know that many persons are permitted to exempt themselves for totally insufficient reasons, and in the third place we know that the tax is waived in many cases where its collection is sturdily resisted, and the party liable shows a disposition to make a disturbance. If the tax is a proper one it should be collected with strict impartiality, and if it is not a proper one, it should not be collected at all. If it is collected, such official public statements of receipts and expenditures should be made as will enable the taxpayers to know where their money goes, and the whole matter should not be left in the hands of men who are responsible to nobody, and who exercise the power of expending thousands of dollars of the public money in secret without being under the necessity of rendering any account of it except to persons who are as irresponsible as themselves. If we must have a militia tax, let it be levied in a proper manner and impartially upon all classes of tax-payers, and let it be collected by the regular Receiver of Taxes, who will inform the public in a proper manner with regard to its disposition. The present tax is what we have called it, a swindle, and the Legislature will do the people of Philadelphia in general and our militia organizations in particular an essential service by abolishing it, and by providing a better method of supporting the home guards.

THE New York sensations of last week consisted of a somewhat detailed description of the process by which the railway magnates of that city victimize ill-fated stockholders, a disclosure of methods whereby panderers to vice conduct their operations on a scale commensurate in infamy with the grandeur of the metropolis, and a touching picture of the universal interest excited by fears that the death of the wife of a shoulder-hitter, through "alcoholism," would postpone a prize-fight. This record is worthy of Fisk, Tweed, and Tammany, and if it is well followed up by a development of the movement recently commenced in that city to reorganize society on the basis established by the Commune in Paris, the glories of Gotham will shine forth with a lustre that will well-nigh become a self-consuming blaze.

—Noank, Conn., boasts of a three-eyed cat, and inquires, "How is that for eye?"

—Rutherfordton, N. C., is to have an "Ivanhoe tournament and King John ball" soon.

—Yellow amber in large quantities is being found at various points on the Mexican coast.

BAILEY & CO

Jewelers,

Chestnut & 12th Sts.

Are now prepared to display their

SPRING STYLES

OF

GOLD JEWELRY,

And respectfully invite inspection of their Stock, which will be found the largest in the country, and embraces many goods entirely new and very elegant.

NOTICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, PROPRIETORS OF OAK HALL, Philadelphia's Largest, Cheapest, Best, and Most POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' FINE CLOTHING, READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, GENTS' OUTFITTERS, Supplying Gentlemen at a distance with Clothing, cheap, durable, and stylish.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT. The Finest, Largest, and Cheapest Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing ever offered in any American Establishment is now being sold at our buildings, S. E. corner Market and Sixth streets. In every Department we have the Richest Goods, the Best Styles, and the Greatest Variety, and the Prices are lower than ever before. The Boys and Children have been especially cared for, and Parents and Children will do well to make early selections from our stock.

OAK HALL, S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts.

CLOTHING.

HINTS FOR TO-DAY!

Suit for the Boy At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Business Suits for Spring Wear At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine Melton Chesterfields At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Elegant Dress Pants At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Choice Clergymen's Suits At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Easy Fitting Sacks At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Everyday Spring Suits At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine lot of Piece Goods Ready to be made to order At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Choice of Vast Variety At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Finest Custom Department On this Continent At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

R. & W. Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall Is ahead of every other establishment In Philadelphia in Excellence, Promptness, Reliability, and Cheapness

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO CALL AND SEE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A NEW LOT OF

DARK and LIGHT MIXTURES

IN

Scotch and English Check and Striped

GOODS,

FOR BUSINESS, TRAVELLING, and MORNING SUITS,

Looking, when Cut and Trimmed Stylishly,

VERY ELEGANT.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF

Worked Shoes and Cushions

Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.

One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handsome Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Pearl and Ivory Buttons.
Coat Loops. 4 26 wfm 1m4p

RAPSON'S,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 7 20 mwf4p No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

HOSIERY.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

SUMMER IMPORTATION

NOW OPEN.

SHARPLESS & SON

Respectfully solicit the attention of their customers for this additional department of their business.

SHARPLESS & SON,

CHESNUT and EIGHTH Sts.,

5 6 smw3rp PHILADELPHIA.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

Wm. Mencke & Brother,

No. 804 ARCH St.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW IMPORTATION OF

Berlin Worsted Embroideries.

SLIPPERS 50 cents and upwards; CUSHIONS, STRIPES, ELEGANT BEAD SCREENS, TOWEL RACKS, Etc. Etc.

Boudier's Paris Kid Gloves.

THE FINEST GLOVE MADE.

Victoria Kid Gloves, $1 Per Pair.

The best $1 Glove in the market.

LACES, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

No. 804 ARCH Street,

5 8 mwf3t4p PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO., GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.

Also, sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

SCHOMACKER & CO., 4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS, AND MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER. No. 1018 ARCH Street. 1 17 tf4o

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., 3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

STRIFE.

TO FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.—A PARTY who has a knowledge of the business, and can control considerable risks, desires to associate himself with an agent who represents one or more companies. References exchanged. Address "B. F. P.," North American office. 5 8 2t*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL DECORATIONS.

Ninety Different Shades OF PLAIN TINTS,

Of the most beautiful and delicate colors, suitable to take the place either of painted walls or fresco.

They can be washed with a soft brush or sponge WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COLOR.

In addition to the above, we have a large assortment of

ORIENTAL SATINS,

An entirely new class of PAPER HANGINGS; which, together with

OUR EMBOSSED AND BROCADE GILTS, VELVETS, ETC.,

Cannot fail to please the taste of the most fastidious.

The above goods received the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition of the American Institute, New York.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE HANGING DEPARTMENT, superintended by T. J. O'CONNER, can show many novelties. All work warranted satisfactory, and is guaranteed to be so by us. 5 3 6t4p

NAGLE, COOKE AND EWING,

Paper Hangings,

No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,

3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 722 CHESNUT Street,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF

WATCHES,

OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

4 19 1m4p

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.

We will set apart

A Percentage

On our entire sales of

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222 CHESNUT STREET,

3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.

LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

4 25 tuths3mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PRINTING.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be performed but for twelve nights longer, owing to the building having been engaged for other purposes after next week. The great success of this entertainment has been due to the magnificent manner in which it has been produced, and it is undeniably the most brilliant spectacle ever seen in this city. Independently of the beautiful scenery, costumes, and accessories, a great number of vastly amusing features are introduced, and the interest of the audience is maintained from first to last by a constant succession of incidents.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening in her fine *role* of "Donna Diana" in the comedy of *Love's Masquerade*. This play is a successful adaptation of one of the most brilliant comedies of the Spanish theatre, and there are few pieces that are better worth seeing.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga*, which achieved a great success last week, will be performed this evening and until further notice. As a work of art this comedy is far removed from perfection, but it has the great merit of being amusing, and the clever actors who personate the leading characters at the Chesnut contrive to make it eminently agreeable to the public. Crowded houses were attracted last week, and as the interest in the piece is undiminished, large audiences will doubtless be in attendance this evening and at future performances.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening and to-morrow as "Ned McDermott," in his own drama of *The Red Light*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will this evening personate "Rip Van Winkle," in an adaptation of Irving's story arranged by himself.

AT THE AMERICAN, in addition to other attractions, the original Japanese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, with little "All Right," will appear this evening.

A GRAND floral military and citizen's dress ball will be given this evening at National Guards Hall, on Race street, below Sixth, by the 2d Infantry N. G., Pa., (National Guards). Extensive preparations have been made, and this will doubtless be one of the most elegant balls of the season.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

VEGETINE—SCROFULOUS HUMORS.—The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten, and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies, and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.
Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS! They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH can be estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold.

VEGETINE is the great spring medicine.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

PIEL—KERBAUGH.—At Allentown, Lehigh county, on the 4th of May, by the Rev. R. M. Lichtenwalner, of Germantown, Mr. JOHN C. PIEL to Miss HARRIET V. KERBAUGH, daughter of the late David and Sarah M. Kerbaugh, both of Germantown, Phila.

THORNTON—HEUSTON.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Washington B. Erben, Mr. JOHN THORNTON to Mrs. MAGGIE HEUSTON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ERBEN.—On the evening of the 4th instant, REBECCA, relict of the late Henry Erben.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, S. W. corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, 8th instant, after a short illness, JAMES M., Jr., son of Stephen and Amanda Flanagan.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1509 Arch street, on Thursday, 11th instant, at 3 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

NUGENT.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mr. JAMES NUGENT, aged 41 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Independence Fire Company, No. 39, and the Bishop Gartland and Enterprise Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1795 North street, above Wallace, on Tuesday morning, May 9th, at 8½ o'clock.

RILEY.—On the 5th instant, MARY, wife of Thomas Riley, in the 37th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 426 Green lane, near Ridge avenue, Roxborough, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Leverington Cemetery.

SHREVE.—Suddenly, on the 6th of May, REBECCA A. SHREVE, of Mount Holly, N. J.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Ridgway street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw}

☞ NATATORIUM
AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
Open daily from 5 A. M. till 10 P. M. The only systematic and successful Swimming-school in the United States.
TEMPERATURE,
TEMPERATURE,
TEMPERATURE OF WATER
ALWAYS THE SAME—"SUMMER HEAT."
The most timid persons taught to swim in from SIX TO TEN LESSONS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The deduction of 20 per cent. on clubs of ten or over on season swimming tickets will be continued until May 20.
Send or address for the new Illustrated Circular.
5 6smwstt J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

☞ THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—NOTICE—The annual meeting of contributors to THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN will be held on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 4 P. M., at the office, No. 614 RACE Street, Philadelphia. The election of four trustees and six managers to serve for four years, and to fill vacancies, will take place between 4 and 4½ P. M.
MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON,
5 5 4t Secretary.

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, May 8, at GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion JOHN R. WHITNEY, Esq., will teach a class of children, to illustrate the subject, "How to Teach a Class."
5 6 2t JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FLORAL MONTHLY EXHIBITION FOR MAY,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 9,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
AN ADMISSION FEE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be charged on this occasion, and hereafter, to all except members; and FIVE TICKETS will be sold for ONE DOLLAR. 5 5 3t

☞ MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.
The Stockholders are requested to call at the Office of LEWIS COOPER, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE without delay, and give their assent to the lease of the canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 5 8 4t

☞ CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.
5 1 9t M. B KEILY, Secretary.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The new Banking House corner of Vine and Third streets will be opened for business on MONDAY, May 8. W. GUMMERE,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION OF STOCK.—All persons purchasing stock before JULY 1 will be entitled to a second share on that day without charge. 5 4 thm6t

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 2 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. P. SCHETKY,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
5 3 wfm3t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of tax on demand.
S. C. PALMER,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the new Banking House, corner of VINE and THIRD Streets.
5 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES.
NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

ART GALLERY.
Established in 1765.
McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.
All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Mr. Fenimore's Paintings,
AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS,
From Philadelphia and New York Artists,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
At Scott's New Gallery,
No. 1129 CHESNUT STREET,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.
NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES. [5 6 5t
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

GLOVES.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Nos. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET and 908 CHESNUT STREET.
MAY 1, 1871.
JUST OPENED THIS DAY,
ONE CASE
Undressed
KID GLOVES.
One-button, $1·50.
Two-button, $1·50.
Also, received last week,
THREE CASES OF OUR CELEBRATED
LA BELLE
Kid Gloves.
Pink,
Blue,
Green,
Brown,
Lavender,
Lilac,
Pearl,
Steel,
Drab, etc. [4 29 stuthtf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

OPENING OF NEW LINEN DRESSES.
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
Our Spring Importation Now Open.
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
BEAUTIFUL PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
We are showing the most beautiful assortment of Printed Linens in the country. The patterns are all new and very stylish.
PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS,
Plain Buff Linen. Buff Parisian Linen.
Plain Buff Linen Lawns. Plain Flax Lawns.
Plain Chocolate Linens. Grey Linens.
THE FRENCH PIQUES AT 50 CENTS.
We have received 50 pieces more of this Pique. Undoubtedly the best bargain of the season.
OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
Contains all the most desirable makes of Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, Swiss and India Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, French Muslins, extra widths, Hamburg Edgings.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.
LINEN SUITS, $5 00.
LINEN SUITS, $8·50 TO $25·00.
WHITE SUITS, $5·00 TO $25·00.
NEW STYLES.
Open Monday, May 8,
2 CASES STRIPE SILKS.
GRENADINES, 20 CENTS.
BLACK HERNANIES, 75 CTS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND LLAMA SHAWLS.
2 Cases Jouvin Kid Gloves,
$1·75. [5 6 2t

CRENADINES,
Twisted Silk Grenadines.
Lupin's 8-4 and 3-4 Black Hernani.
Lupin's 8-4 White Hernani.
Figured Crenadines in all Qualities.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
Elegant French Style Suits,
Handsome Lawn Suits.
Handsome Buff and Chocolate Linen Suits.
Lead Linen Suits for Mourning.
Handsomest Styles in Suits offered this season.
Cheapest Suits in the market.
French Muslin Overskirts, $3 to $3 75.
Handsome Real Valenciennes Lace Sets.
Infants' Bodies, new style.
New Hamburg Edging and Guipure Bands.
Splendid Line of Lace Collars and Sets.
Specialties in Linen Handkerchiefs.
200 pieces Fresh Grass Canton Matting.
Closing out. All we shall have this season.
100 dozen extra fine full Regular Hose, 25c. [5 6 2t

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.
We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 25 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.
Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

DRY GOODS.
1871.
"THORNLEY'S"
Special Opening of Suitings.
BUFF LINENS, CHOCOLATE LINENS,
FLAX-COLORED LINENS, GREY AND BLAY LINENS
PONGEES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.
The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
SUN SHADES, PARASOLS,
KID GLOVES, ETC
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
Have now open a
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED AND STRIPE
Silk Grenadines.
Black Hernanies, all qualities
Stripe Silks, all qualities.
4 11 tuths3m

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
100 MATS STRICTLY PRIME,
Finest quality imported. For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
ROBBINS,
CLARK
AND
BIDDLE.
SILVER.
An immense stock of
Sterling Silverware,
Made to our order by Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVER.
Dinner and Tea Services.
Punch and Berry Bowls,
Large pieces suitable for Bridal or general presentation.
SILVER.
SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES,
Over twenty different patterns, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 dozens,
Leather, Walnut, and Maple Cases.
SILVER.
We have one of the largest and best selected stocks of SILVER in this city.
Prices always satisfactory, as evinced by our sales, which doubled the past year.
SILVER.
ROBBINS,
CLARK
AND
5 6 3t BIDDLE,
BAILEY & Co
JEWELLERS,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
Invite attention to their wedding outfits o
STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS,
Of which they have nineteen patterns, all of the finest quality, and at lowest prices.
5 1 mws4rp

PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware.
Wedding Presents,
Hotels Furnished,
Families Supplied,
WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED IN THEIR LINE OF GOODS. [3 22 wfm2mrp

UMBRELLAS, ETC.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street.
4 21 fmwim PHILADELPHIA.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the sign. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2163 MOUNT VERNON Street. 27 15t rp

THE DESCENT OF MAN.

A CONTINUATION OF AN OLD SONG.

Air—"Greensleeves."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

(DARWIN *loquitur.*)

"Man comes from a Mammal that lived up a tree,
And a great coat of hair on his outside had he,
Very much like the Dreadnaughts we frequently see—
Which nobody can deny.

"He had points to his ears, and a tail to his rump,
To assist him with ease through the branches to jump—
In some cases quite long, and in some a mere stump—
Which nobody can deny.

"This mammal, abstaining from mischievous pranks,
Was thought worthy in time to be raised from the ranks,
And with some small ado came to stand on two shanks—
Which nobody can deny.

"Thus planted, his course he so prudently steered,
That his hand soon improved and his intellect cleared;
Then his forehead enlarged and his tail disappeared—
Which nobody can deny.

"'T is n't easy to settle *when* Man became Man;
When the Monkey type stopped and the Human began;
But some very queer things were involved in the plan—
Which nobody can deny.

"Women plainly had beards and big whiskers at first;
While the man supplied milk when the baby was nursed;
And some other strong facts I could tell—if I durst—
Which nobody can deny.

"Our arboreal sire had a pedigree too:
The Marsupial system comes here into view;
So we'll trace him, I think, to a Great Kangaroo—
Which nobody can deny.

"The Kangaroo's parent, perhaps, was a bird;
But an Ornithorhynchus would not be absurd;
Then to frogs and strange fishes we back are referred—
Which nobody can deny."

Thus far Darwin has said: But the root of the Tree,
Its nature, its name, and what caused it to be,
Seem a secret to him, just as much as to me—
Which nobody can deny.

Did it always exist as a great institution?
And *what* made it start on its first evolution?
As to this our good friend offers no contribution—
Which nobody can deny.

Yet I think that if Darwin would make a clean breast,
Some Botanical views would be frankly confessed,
And that all Flesh is Grass would stand boldly expressed—
Which nobody can deny.

The Loves of the Plants, so deliciously sung,
Must have softened his heart, when his bosom was young,
And the Temple of Nature has prompted his tongue—
Which nobody can deny.

But now if in future *good breeding* we prize,
To be cherubs and angels we some day may rise;
And, indeed, some sweet angels are now in my eyes—
Which nobody can deny.

If this is our wish, we must act with due care;
And in choosing our spouses no pains we should spare,
But select only those that are wise, good, and fair—
Which nobody can deny.

Yet however he came by it, Man has a Soul
That will not so submit to despotic control,
As to make Monks and Nuns of three-fourths the whole—
Which nobody can deny.

The Bad may be pretty, the Good may be plain,
And sad matches are made from the lucre of gain;
So perhaps as we are we shall likely remain—
Which nobody can deny.

After all, then, I ask, what's the object in
And what practical good from this creed can ensue?
I can't find in it much that's both useful and new—
view?
Which nobody can deny.

Our old friend Lucretius explained long ago
How the fittest survive and the weak are laid low;
And our friends of the Farm must a thing or two know—
Which nobody can deny.

I would ne'er take offense at what's honestly meant,
Or that truth should be told of our lowly descent;
To be sprung from the dust I'm humbly content—
Which nobody can deny.

But this groping and guessing may all be mistaken,
And in sensitive minds may much trouble awaken,
So I'll shut up my book, and go back to my *Bacon*—
Which nobody can deny.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

"Such is the strength of Art rough things to shape,
And of rude commons rich enclosures make."
—*James Howell.*

A national mind is educated in a large sense by circumstances and events, and not by the schoolmaster; for the schoolmaster does not direct the intellectual and moral energy of a people, but simply gives the requisite instruction to make that energy efficient in the pursuits it spontaneously selects. Hence national minds rarely exhibit the comprehensiveness attained by some individual minds, though Nature is so bent on comprehensiveness that she punishes exclusiveness of effort and direction by gradually weakening the power of production in the narrow fields to which its fanatical activity is confined. Her theory seems to be that one thing can be thoroughly understood and mastered only by considering it in relation to all other things. The productive energy of Italy was, at one brilliant period of her history, too exclusively devoted to art; the result was an immense collection of works of art, but a palpable falling off in the capacity of artistic creation; and the revolution which, in our generation, has somewhat diverted her energy to politics and industry will doubtless end in stimulating the lazy artistic sentiments of the people into real productive force. We may look for some worthy successors of Titian, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, now that Italy is no longer a gallery of painting and sculpture, but a country in which constitutional government is going through the most fiery of all ordeals, in which the immediate practical needs of industry absorb the attention of statistical statesmen, and in which the opening of a petroleum well is considered of more importance than the unearthing of some statue which formerly graced the palace of Nero, or the detection in some obscure corner of a little masterpiece of Raphael.

Now our country is the exact opposite of Italy. The Italian peasants and workmen have an instinctive appreciation of art which often shames our wealthy and cultivated amateurs by its delicacy and certainty. The artistic sense is in the blood as well as in the brain of the people. What we by laborious study strive to attain is theirs by inheritance. The immense energy of the American people has been disproportionately directed to industrial, as distinguished from artistic creation. The miracles wrought by our industry may outvalue all the miracles wrought by the Italian painters and sculptors of the sixteenth century; but still we find that nature convicts us of a most humiliating *non sequitur*. "You have," she says, "created wealth in a most surprising way. Never before were such great fortunes amassed by the leaders of industry. Without wasting a word on your Vanderbilts, Drews, Goulds, and Fisks, I admit that your real, your honest creators of wealth, are to be honored. But what is the reward of their labors? Simply this, to live in ugly expensive houses, decorated with ugly expensive furniture, and to find no compensation for their creative work but in wines, dogs, and horses." The artistic element in life comes in, at this point in the rich man's experience, to extend his pleasures. It proffers architecture, sculpture, and painting as a complement, if not as a substitute, for wines, dogs, and horses.

It must also be said that the success of our industry now depends on the union of the artisan with the artist. In England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, the artist has appeared as the ally of the workman. In this country he has heretofore been separated from his natural brother. The result is that our industry, the field in which we have expended our whole productive energies has received a palpable check. The kitchen as well as the parlor recognizes the fact that we are behind Europe in the "beauty"—in the artistic excellence—of our goods. By neglecting art we are thus in danger of lowering the value of our industry. If we take the hint which foreign competition furnishes, we shall elevate the laborer and at the same time elevate the capitalist. By introducing art into our work we shall double its value; and the vulgarity which now clings to the rough able man who has rapidly made a fortune, but who has neither manners nor culture, will disappear when to make a fortune it becomes indispensable that the element of beauty shall enter into all the products of his enterprise, of his sagacity, of his business talent, of his power to direct hundreds of skilled laborers to a definite end. As far as he makes money, he will use it to promote purposes essentially artistic; and the laborer will be enriched by the constant reaction of art on industry.

The wonderful rapidity with which the wealth of Boston has responded to the call for a liberal subscription to a Museum of the Fine Arts shows that shrewd business men are all alive to the necessity of uniting the artist to the artisan, in order that the industry of the United States shall compete with that of foreign countries. The old prejudice against art, as something divorced from industry, has melted away before the palpable fact that in Europe they are blended. The manufacturer has come to the conclusion that it would be better for him and his workmen, that a higher standard of workmanship should be at once established. This can only be done by what we may call "the education of the public eye."

It is hopeless to dream that this "Education of the Public Eye" is possible except by establishing a sort of "Kindergarten School" of the Fine Arts. Workmen must have some place where they can "loaf in and out"—some place where copies of the masterpieces of architecture, sculpture, and painting are freely displayed—some place as open to them as the Boston Common—before they can hope to catch the inspiration of art. The object of the Museum of the Fine Arts is to furnish them with a magnificent school, where they will insensibly be trained into a perception of the beauty of forms and colors which genius has made immortal. The art of Greece, Rome, Italy, France, Germany, England, will be there in miniature. The Trustees are not so mad as to suppose that they can transport to the United States the artistic treasures of the Vatican or of the Louvre. They do not pretend to have any power to buy the Dresden Madonna, or the Descent from the Cross, or the Transfiguration; but they think that, by copies, by engravings, by photographs, by plaster busts, they can give a clear idea of the principles and history of art, at a comparatively small expense. The New York Museum is started on the same essential principles. That both may succeed is the prayer of all persons who have an intelligent perception of the interests both of art and industry.—*Every Saturday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMination of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence at 9 A. M., precisely, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1871, and will be continued on the following Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.

No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined.

No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School.

Graduates of the Senior Classes are entitled to attend the examination.

An average of 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of 65 for the second grade; and an average of 60 for the third grade.

By order of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. LEWIS ELKIN, Chairman.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf1

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANSER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. 11 28mwf1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS SITUate in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem pike, eighteen miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closet, range, etc. Two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees. There are large shade trees around the mansion, and a variety of fruit trees. About 30 acres of timber and about 30 acres of meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted to grain, breeding, and for grazing purposes; while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SOMERS, on the premises. 5 3 wsm8t

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown. JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the 24th Ward, at the N. W. corner of Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets. Premises in complete order. Lot 165 feet front on Bridge street, and adjoining the mansion of James P. Bruner. Apply to EDW. L. BODIN, No. 709 WALNUT Street. 5 6 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
	Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD PONTI. [3 27tf] JAMES W. HAVENS.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD H. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	**$500,000**
ASSETS January 1, 1871	**$3,050,536**
Receipts of '70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,800 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871,	$1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870,	$872,891 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 660,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. K. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue;
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street, New York.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 13, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WEARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 139 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further passiculars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West
8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and M. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.
1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
3:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7:25 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 7:10, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4:45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6:30, 6:50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5:30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 8:50 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5:25, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 a. m. Mail and Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and 3:30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Freehold and Farming dale.
At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11:30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11:30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City
At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.
At 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 a. m., 2:30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 a. m., 2:30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torriadale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 a. m., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6:45 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6:45 and 11 a. m., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6:45 a. m., 1 and 3:30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 3, 1871. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 7:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:15 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:55 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:55 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	8:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 5:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—
TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8:00 a m
To Pottsville	3:15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8:45 and 11 a. m., 2:15, 4, and 6:30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6:10 and 9:30 a. m., 12 noon, 3:05 and 5:15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:50, 5:40, and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 a. m., 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.
SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:25 p.m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.
The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:30 p. m.
Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—5:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3,4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:45, noon, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:55, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:25, 2:15, 3, 3:55, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:50, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:20 a. m. and 4:36 p. m.
The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.
Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:02, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SPRING MUSTER.

Our Armed Protectors—Brigade Drills in Fairmount This Afternoon.

This afternoon the brigade drill and muster of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Brigades will occur in Fairmount Park. They will be commanded as follows:—

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, J. Wm. Hoffmann; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Calloway C. Morris; Surgeon-in-Chief, Oliver P. Rex; Brigade Quartermaster, George A. Smith.

1st Regiment Infantry, Colonel James Latta; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jos. D. Keyser; Adjutant, Charles K. Ide. This regiment has on its rolls about 250 men.

The 5th Regiment, belonging to this brigade, has dwindled down to one company, that being Co. I., Matthew Mason captain.

The 10th Regiment also belonged to this brigade, but since at its last muster it presented ten men, and these officers, and was thereupon disbanded by order of Governor Geary, its loss will not be severely felt.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General, DeWitt C. Baxter; Adjutant-General, L. Harwood, Jr.; Surgeon, Martin Rizer; Brigade Quartermaster, Michael Weaver.

Philadelphia Veteran Light Artillery—Co. A—Captain, James Brady. Four officers and 36 enlisted men.

Fourth Regiment Infantry—Colonel, Alfred Sellers; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. B. W. Mitchell; Major, Harry W. Hughes; Adjutant, Henry Oliver; Quartermaster, R. E. Epstein. This regiment has 266 men in its membership. This is an effective organization.

The 9th Regiment also belongs to this brigade, but its affairs are in such a state of perplexity that we cannot discover who the field and line officers are.

The Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General, Wm. B. Thomas; A. A. General, Hunter Brooke; Brigadier Inspector, Edward De C. Loud; Surgeon, A. M. Kirk.

First Regiment Cavalry—Colonel William Frismuth; Lieutenant Colonel, E. J. Devlin; Adjutant, Frederick Harson; Surgeon, George P. Oliver. This regiment has on its rolls three hundred men. It will probably muster to-day one hundred.

Third Regiment—Colonel, John F. Ballier. This regiment has in full 14 companies, and a total of 450 men on the rolls. It is said that the Colonel has threatened to disband all the companies who have the temerity to muster less than thirty men each this afternoon.

Sixth Regiment—Colonel, John Maxwell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Park McFarland; Adjutant, William S. Barnes; Surgeon, Richard M. Kirk. This regiment has on its rolls 331 names. It will parade to-day about 150.

Seventh Regiment—Colonel, James O'Reilly; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. C. Brennan; Quartermaster, T. H. O'Connor. Four hundred men on the rolls. We shall be surprised if it musters one hundred to-day.

Eighth Regiment—Colonel, Robert Gray; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Penrose. This organization is a flourishing one. Its membership is about 300.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Bob Lister Smith Again in Trouble—A Young Man Shot in the Second Ward.

A fight took place in a bar-room at Moyamensing and Federal streets last night, which, it is alleged, resulted in the shooting in the leg of a young man named Andrew Myers by the notorious Bob Lister Smith. It is said that Smith was intoxicated last evening, and going into the tavern found a number of young men engaged in social conversation. He got into an argument with one of them named Renn, or Wren, and the latter happening to put his hand behind his back was roughly accosted by Smith, who wanted to know what he had his hand on. The reply was that it was his pocket-book, at the same time producing and showing it.

Smith then drew his revolver, and with the butt struck him on the head, cutting an ugly gash. Several of the assaulted man's friends came to his assistance, when Smith was promptly knocked down. He was let up, but when he regained his feet he discharged his revolver into the midst of the crowd, and then ran out into the street. By this time a large crowd had collected around Smith. Shortly after Myers came out of the tavern, and going to Smith said to him, "You were in the wrong in that thing." No sooner had the words issued from his mouth than Smith, drawing his revolver, said, "You're one of the fellows, too, are you?" and at the same time discharged the weapon, the ball taking effect in the left leg of Myers, directly above the ankle.

Smith, after the commission of the deed, still kept the weapon in his hand. Myers called upon Officer Hawkins, of the Second district, to arrest Smith, but it is reported that the reply of the policeman was, "I've got no warrant. If you get a warrant I'll arrest him." It is said that Officers Dennison and Murphy begged Smith to go away, which advice was accepted, and Smith jumped into a wagon and drove off. Officer Hawkins was also reprimanded by a citizen for not arresting Smith, when he quickly told the citizen that he would arrest him if anything more was said.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-schools of the Alexander Presbyterian Church took place yesterday afternoon, and, as usual, there was a great crowd present. Rev. Dr. Work read the Scriptures and delivered an impressive prayer, and Rev. Alex. Reed, D. D., Rev. Matthew Newkirk, and Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., made excellent addresses. The music, under the leadership of Mr. Robert Lindsay, assisted by Mr. George F. Pierson, the eminently successful director of the Choral Society, and other members of that efficient musical organization, was exceedingly fine, and did much credit to the schools. Mr. H. N. Thissel, the Superintendent, reported that the schools were open during 48 Sabbaths of the past year. There are 368 scholars on the rolls, with an average attendance the past year of 212, which is an increase over the year 1870. The receipts of the school for the year were $158·21, all of which was expended, leaving the school free from debt. The missionary offerings for the year amounted to $128·14. Or this sum, $100 was sent through the Sunday-school Union to the California field, and the balance to Atlantic City. Three members of the school were added to the church during 1870. The Superintendent stated that the school required a new library.

Last Wednesday evening the Alexander congregation gave an unanimous call to the Rev. N. W. Conklin, of New York, to become their pastor. Dr. Conklin was the successor of Rev. Charles Wadsworth at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and left for New York three years ago. It is to be hoped that he will accept the call to the Alexander, as he has hosts of friends and admirers in Philadelphia.

SAIL BOATS UPSET.—The Delaware yesterday with its rough waters and white-capped waves did not present a very favorable field for the little yachts which each Sunday sail upon its waters. Rather a heavy blow was experienced, and only the larger craft dared to venture out. In three or four cases, however, the little boats made the attempt with double-reefed sails, but this precaution did not help them, as they were quickly overturned. No lives were lost, as the parties who make a venture of this kind are generally equal and prepared for such contingencies.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—We will to-morrow publish an interesting sermon preached in St. Clement's Church on Sunday by Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, the assistant minister. In view of the dissensions now disturbing the harmony of St. Clement's, a great amount of public attention is attracted to the church and its affairs, and this sermon is of special importance on account of the efforts being made to oust the rector and his assistant, and their appeal to the courts for protection.

THE STATE FENCIBLES will parade this afternoon for the first time. The men will appear in their fatigue uniform, owing to the dress uniform not being finished. They leave the armory, No. 508 Chestnut street, at 1·30 o'clock, under command of Captain Ryan.

THE PEACE FEST.

How the Great Procession for Monday Next will Form.

The General Committee having charge of the arrangements for the grand German Peace Jubilee has announced the composition of the coming pageant as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal—Christian Kleinz.
Wagon with bell.
Detachment of Uhlans.
Chief Marshal,
Surrounded by his Aids.
Division of Hussars.
Frishmuth's Cavalry.
Music Corps
Third Regiment of Infantry.
Other Military Organizations.
Veterans of the Last War.
The Schutzen with four trumpeters.
A Color-bearer and Markers.
Festival Wagon and Band.
Officers in barouches.
The Turners and Turners' Schutzen.
Fair Hill Peace Club.

SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal—Jacob Stein.
Wagon with allegorical representation of the "Wacht am Rhein."
Guard du Corps.
Singers, followed by Musicians in a wagon.
Fest-wagon of Artists.
Fest-wagon of the Fresco-painters.
Then follow wagons with Sculptors, Painters, Opticians, Mechanics, Musical Instrument-makers, Telegraphers, Clock finishers, and Book Binders.

THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal—Ernest Gross.
Butchers and Bakers.
The former above 600 strong, and mostly on horses, and the latter about 800 strong.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Albert H. Ladner.
Music.
Glassmakers, Iron Moulders, Machinists, Cutlers, Plumbers, Gas-fitters, Safemakers, Wagon and Carriage Builders, Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, and Boarders from Philip Mayin's Hotel.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Marshal not appointed.
A large delegation of civic societies from Camden.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Marshal, John Zaller.
The beer brewers *en masse*, with wagons, coopers, wine merchants, cigar makers, watch makers, mineral and soda water manufacturers, confectioners, in fest wagons.
The Wurtemberg Fest Club.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Marshall—T. Thomas.
German Odd-Fellows, Order of Harugari.
Red Men, the Sons of Herman, and Knights of Pythias.
The "Lieben Weisen Mannen" and the "Tempelritter," or Knights Templar, and other societes.
In the midst of this division will appear the gardeners of this city, with wagons beautifully decorated with evergreens and fragrant flowers.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Leonard Benkert.
Delegations of Curriers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Hat and Cap Makers, and Trunk Manufacturers.

NINTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Captain Schoeninger.
Delegations of Weavers, Dyers, Haberdashers, Sewing-machine Makers, Joiners, Toy Makers, Turners, and Smoking-pipe Makers.

TENTH DIVISION.
Marshal—August Herrman.
Citizens on horseback, in vehicles, and on foot,

The tailors, masons, barbers, and basket-makers have not yet been assigned a place in the line. Up to the present, and in addition to the above, there will participate the Society of United Barbers, having a fest wagon; a delegation of one hundred men from Delaware; a wagon representing the dyeing-house of James Martin; another with cigar-makers at work, coming from the manufactory of E. E. Joachim. F. Clouder & Son will have a wagon surmounted with a beer-pump and fountain. The Franz Sigel Beneficial Society will turn out fifty men and a wagon, and a large vehicle will present a dozen joiners at work, coming from Thomas & Sons' establishment.

$400,000.

How It is Disposed of.

The will of the late Armar J. Young, a bachelor merchant, was this morning admitted to probate. The value of the estate can not be accurately estimated, but is supposed to be between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

He gives to his sister Ann Jane Moore, wife of Alexander Moore, during her life, the annual income of the properties No. 147 N. Eighth street, No. 214 Church alley, and Nos. 20 and 22 Bank street, out of which she is to pay the taxes, etc. etc. Then he says:—"I further wish and desire, and so instruct, that the said Ann J. Moore appropriate out of and from the income of the heretofore described real estate, for each and all of her children, as they shall attain the age of twelve years, and from and after that age until they shall attain the age of twenty-one years, the sum of $300 every year for their education, which education shall be thorough and complete, and be at such boarding-school or schools as she may select; but it is my desire that said education shall be in every respect such a one as may be to their benefit.

"After the death of the said Ann Jane Moore, the income of the same is to be divided share and share alike to and among her heirs until the youngest of said heirs shall have attained the age of 21 years, from and after which event the aforesaid described real estate is to become the property absolutely and in fee-simple of the heirs of the said Ann Jane Moore, they to take an equal portion in the same, and to make such disposition of said property as in their judgment they may deem best."

To the Rev. Arthur Young, now of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, he leaves an annuity of £60 sterling; and to Elizabeth Benthal, of this city, and her daughter Lucinda, each an annuity of $250; and to his cousin, Armar J. Young, $300 per annum for his education until he attains the age of 21. Then he continues:—"I hereby give and bequeath and devise all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, to my brother, David Young, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant; but as to any improved real estate of which I am died seized or possessed, the same is not to be sold or disposed of during the life of my said brother; but should he die leaving issue, then none of the said improved real estate is to be sold during the life of said issue; but the income thereof is to be paid to them during the terms of their natural lives, share and share alike; but should my brotner David and his children die without issue, then said improved real estate is hereby bequeathed to my said sister Ann Jane Moore and her heirs forever, and as to any unimproved real estate of which I may die seized and possessed, I hereby devise and bequeath the same to my said brother David Young."

The will was dated August 7, 1866.

CHARGED WITH THE LARCENY OF JEWELRY AND A DIAMOND PIN.—John Brown, of No. 216 Acorn alley, was before Alderman R. R. Smith to-day, for a further hearing on the charge of the robbery of a gold hunting-case watch and chain, and a diamond breastpin, in all valued at $300, from the dwelling of Charles Ward, No. 14 Swanwick street, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning last.

The testimony of Mr. Ward was to the effect that the rear window of his house was found open on the morning in question, as also was his front door. The articles had been taken from his sleeping apartment, in the second story. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had made a visit to the dwelling of Mr. Ward the night previous, but had left at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Manoover, who resides next door, and is employed in the establishment of Messrs. King & Baird, saw, on the morning stated, the defendant go up to Ward's house, try the front door, then leap over the alley-gate, and come out of the house by the front door a few minutes afterwards.

Brown was held in $2000 bail for his appearance at court.

AN OFFICER BEATEN.—Policeman Nixon, of the Fifth district, about a week ago arrested at Fifth and South streets a drunken man. While he was being taken to the station-house a friend named George Geisser came up, struck the officer with a blackjack, and rescued the prisoner. The drunken man *cased*, and Geisser managed to get away. On Saturday last Officer Nixon unexpectedly came across Geisser and arrested him. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LEBANNON AND TREMONT RAILROAD, NORTHERN LIBERTIES RAILROAD, AND THE READING RAILROAD.—Special meetings of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, and the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company, were held to-day at noon at the office of the Reading Railroad Company, on Fourth street, below Walnut, for the purpose of voting by ballot on the joint agreements entered into by the two latter companies and the Reading road, for the consolidation and merger of those companies with the Reading Railroad Company. The propositions were adopted in both cases.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Some incendiary scoundrel some time during Saturday night last entered the dye-house of James Clarke, at No. 412 Master street, and, proceeding to the drying-room, collected together a quantity of wool, shavings, etc., and set fire to them. Fortunately there was no draft in the building, and the fire burned out.

STEALING IRON.—A boy named Michael Kline has been placed under $600 bail by Alderman Godbou on the charge of having stolen a quantity of railroad iron from the depot of the Reading Railroad at Thirteenth and Willow streets. The arrest of the accused was made by Special Officer Gray, of that company.

DEATH OF A VESSEL CAPTAIN.—Captain Robert Vance, in charge of one of the line of sttam propellers running from this city to Richmond, Va., died on board his vessel, now lying at our wharves, on Friday last. The colors of the craft are now displayed at half-mast as a token of respect.

INTOXICATION AND PUGNACITY.—John Entershall was drunk on Main street, Frankford, yesterday, and was placed under arrest by Policeman Dudaher. He turned upon and assaulted the officer, and for this additional violation of law he has been held in $700 bail by Alderman Stearne.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Nicholas Melloy and Charles Shields yesterday assaulted, at Tenth and Wood streets, a man named Charles Barnholt. The assault was unprovoked. Mr. Barnholt was struck on the head, knocked into the gutter, and then kicked. The assailants were arrested and held in $800 bail to answer.

BROKE HIS ARM.—William Reegan, a lad of fourteen years, was playing in a new building on Twentieth street, between Pine and Lombard streets, yesterday afternoon, when he fell and fractured his arm. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

GAMBLING YOUTHS.—The Delaware Harbor police yesterday afternoon captured four boys who were engaged in playing cards on a lumber wharf at the foot of Shackamaxon street. The lads are under bail.

A SMASHING YOUTH.—Charles Hughes, aged thirteen years, is under bonds by Alderman Bonsall for smashing the window of the candy store of George B. Cratard, No. 726 South Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon.

FROST.—A heavy coating of frost was observed this morning on the ground in the upper section of the city.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 C & A m 6s, 89	94	100 sh O C & A R....	51¾
$1900 Sch N 6s, 82.	78	100 do.....	51¾
$4800 City 6s, Old...		200 sh Penna R....	62¾
5swn...	103	50 do.....	62¾
$4000 Leh Gold L...	96¾	52 sh Leh Val R....	62
$200 City 6s, New..	103	100 sh Feeder Dam.	¾
100 sh Read R...b5.	56¾	6 sh N Cent.	42¾
100 do...b60	56¾	4 do.....	43
61 sh Minehill.....	53¾		

GENERAL SHERMAN.

He Repudiates the New Orleans Speech.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—On Saturday evening, April 22, 1871, the Union League Club of New Orleans, of which Governor W. C. Warmoth is President, and myself Secretary and Treasurer, gave General W. T. Sherman a reception coupled with a complimentary dinner. About 100 persons were present, some of whom were colored men. I was not present at the reception given to the General by the American Union Club, so that I am not able to speak of what he may have said on that occasion; but I made a careful report of what he did say on the occasion of the reception given by the club to which I belong, and have my original notes now with me. General Sherman said:—

Mr. President, I am not much of a speaker; my forte is action, not speech-making. I do not wish my remarks this evening to be reported in the newspapers, for I see that what I said on the occasion of another reception extended to me since my arrival has been entirely misrepresented, and I am credited with words I did not utter at all. I therefore hope there are no reporters here to serve this pleasant interview as they served the other to which I have alluded.

My duty as the Commander of the Army of the country keeps me employed in military matters, and by this employment I may be enabled to assist the nation in its civil and political interests, but I do not wish to be considered a politician. I strive as well as I can to do what my official duty compels, and in doing that find myself amply employed. I do not seek any civil position whatever, and do not wish to be suspected of doing so. Indeed, I should positively decline any offer of a civil or political position. I mean to devote my whole time in the future to the study of the military art, not with the view of destroying, but as a means of promoting the good of all, even the lowest classes of our citizens.

Since the Democratic papers all over the country have said so much about these New Orleans receptions to General Sherman, and given place in their columns to words which (so far as the short speech at the Union League Club is concerned) he never uttered, I have thought it my duty to give you the unvarnished truth touching the affair. Respectfully,

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, May 4, 1871.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthas8p

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsmSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOR SALE,
A PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE
OF
CHESNUT STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Co., or other public building.
Address "IMPROVEMENT,"
5 5 fmw6tSp At this office.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm4) No. 819 SWANSON St. above Queen.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Joint High Commission.

Signing of the Treaty.

Speedy Return of Commissioners.

Naval and Ordnance Orders.

Special Session of the Senate.

The Great Fire at Wilmington

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Signing of the English Treaty.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Anglo-American treaty was signed this morning, at the State Department, by all the commissioners.

The British members of the commission left on the noon train for New York, carrying a duplicate copy of the treaty to be sent to London by special message. Schenck and the English commission have engaged passage on the steamer leaving the 28th of May. This indicates the expectation of speedy action of the Senate on the treaty.

An attempt to have the treaty considered at open session will not prevail. Mr. Morton says says if it was ever necessary to have a treaty considered in secret session this is the treaty. Several Senators arrived this morning. The indications are for a full Senate on Wednesday.

The President did not return from Pennsylvania as expected this evening.

The English Commissioners Leave for New York.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Lord Tenterden, Lord Goderich, Professor Bernard, and others of the High Commission, with Hon. James Brooks and wife, left in a special car at noon for New York. The gentlemen of the High Commission go to Boston and Niagara before they return.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Telegraphic Transfer.

The Treasurer of the United States made a telegraphic transfer to-day of a quarter of a million in coin from the Sub-treasury of San Francisco to the Sub-treasury in New York.

Naval Orders.

Captain James Armstrong, United States Navy, is ordered to the command of the naval station at Mound City, Illinois, relieving Captain Egbert Thompson, who now awaits orders.

Captain Edmund R. Calhoun is detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, ordered as executive officer at the New York Navy Yard.

The President

will not return to Washington until to-morrow. He will probably remain in Baltimore to-night.

Ordnance Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance the following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are made:—

Major J. W. Todd, now commanding at the Baton Rouge Arsenal, to the command of the Detroit Arsenal; Captain D. W. Flagler, now commanding at the Augusta Arsenal, to duty at Rock Island; Captain F. H. Parker, now in command of the Detroit Arsenal, to duty at the Watertown Arsenal; Captain S. S. Babbitt is ordered to the command of the St. Louis Arsenal; Captain Isaac Arnold is detached from the Springfield Armory and ordered to duty at Allegheny Arsenal; Captain James H. Rollins, now in command of the St. Louis Arsenal, to command the San Antonio Arsenal; First Lieutenant George W. McKee, now on duty at Benicia Island, to duty at St. Louis.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Wright, now on duty at the Watertown Arsenal, has been ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal; Second Lieutenant J. C. Clifford, now on duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, has been ordered to the Benicia Arsenal.

Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day, $718,857.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass is Acting Commissioner in the absence of General Pleasanton.

Subscriptions to the new loan to 1 o'clock to-day, $124,000.

The following

Custom House Appointments

have been confirmed by Secretary Boutwell:—Thomas W. Gibson, Assistant Appraiser; James F. Hall and Chauncey D. Murray, Examiners; Lewis Frank, George A. Bennet, and John Crosby, Openers and Packers; and C. C. Caswell, Clerk in Naval Office.

The symptoms of

Mr. W. W. Corcoran

are worse to-day.

The Special Senate Session.

An additional number of Senators have arrived.

There is now no doubt that a full regiment of District militia will be organized at an early day.

FROM DELAWARE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fire at Wilmington, Del.—Immense Destruction of Property.

WILMINGTON, May 8.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here at noon to-day. The fire caught in the kindling-wood factory of George W. Bush, from the steam engine, communicated to the oil-house attached to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad shops, and thence extended to the railroad pattern shops and locomotive round-house.

The round-house contained some fifteen locomotives, and all took fire. Some will be badly injured, and others not so much. Two other locomotives outside, one just built, are said to be destroyed. The loss of the railroad company is very heavy, including the oil-house, pattern-house, round-house destroyed and locomotives burned as stated, and damage to the roofs of the general repair shops.

G. W. Bush loses the building, and a sloop which was burned at the wharf. At this time (1·30 P. M.) the flames are checked, and it is hoped there will be no more damage than as stated.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New English Treaty.

Synopsis of Conditions.

Awards to Philadelphians.

Later from Europe.

Arrest of Gambetta.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

M. Thiers' Proclamation.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—M. Thiers, in a proclamation to the people of Paris, says the Germans declare they will mercilessly resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. The proclamation closes as follows:—"Reunite, and open the gates to us. The work of cannon will then cease, and tranquillity and abundance take their place. We are marching to deliver you, and will be among you in a few days. You can aid us."

Germans at Havre.

HAVRE, May 8.—Many German merchantmen are already arriving at this port.

Gambetta Arested.

LONDON, May 8.—A despatch from Lyons states that Gambetta was arrested in that city on Saturday, by order of the Versailles Government.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, May 8—4·30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89½.

LONDON, May 8—4·30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 16½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—4·30 P. M.—Cumberland cut bacon, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands, 7¼@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¼@7½d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton on shipment, named at New Orleans, at 7 7-16d. for middling.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Synopsis of the English Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Although the commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside of their own circle, the following points will be found to be correct:—

First. There are to be two boards of arbitration, or commissions.

To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims which are recognized as national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations, where the Government has not exercised the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent privateers from being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it is at peace.

The other board is to take cognizance of miscellaneous claims, British and American, confined principally to the period from the commencement to the close of our late civil war.

Among these are the St. Alban's claims for damage to property in that town by Canadians. But no claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada are to be admitted. As to the claims of British subjects for seizures of their cotton, Great Britain, through its commission, does not recognize them in cases where such subjects took up their domicile in the South, as thereby they subjected themselves to all the risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will, however, be considered.

It has been reported without warrant that they will amount to thirteen or more millions, but this is considered to be a great exaggeration. They will not probably amount to a million of dollars. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Treasury Department has full data of all the seizures of cotton, the names of the owners thereof, and all the particulars concerning the seizures.

This Government is aware that a full list of British claims was recently published in that country, but it also has information that many of them have already been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the treaty.

Among the claims which will also come before this board will be that of our Government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in the East Indies during the war, and which was seized by the British authorities. There are other miscellaneous claims which will come before this second board.

The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil. From the documents which will accompany the submission, it is believed that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the United States.

The treaty provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of the United States, and for the use of the Canadian canals upon payment of regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege to fish in Canadian waters, but thes ehave net been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify their statement.

The London *Times* of to-day mistakes in saying that the treaty must be ratified by both houses of Parliament. Legislation will, however, be required only to carry some of its provisions into effect.

Paper Contract Awarded to Philadelphians

The contract for making the paper for the new internal revenue adhesive stamps has been awarded to James M. Wilcox & Co., of Philadelphia. The paper is to be tinted, so that any attempt to remove the cancellation of the stamp will destroy the original color of the paper. It will also have a blue fibre running through it.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington Fire—Losses, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, May 8.—The damage by the fire is estimated at $75,000. The locomotives are not so much injured as feared. George W. Bush is the only loser besides the railroad company, and is fully insured. The fire is now entirely subdued.

Ship News.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Affray.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Major John Hughes, while intoxicated, shot, and it is supposed mortally wounded, a man in Greenville, Ohio, on Saturday. Hughes is in jail.

The Disturbances in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—General McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has just returned from a business trip to the southern part of the State, and denies that he has called upon the President for troops to suppress the Ku-klux in the Second district of Missouri, as reported from Washington.

The General states, however, that some three weeks ago he asked authority and means to employ forces sufficient to enable collectors to collect revenue from illicit distillers in the southeastern part of the State.

Collector Murdock has several times been opposed by armed bands of these illicit distillers and their employes or friends, and once or twice has been fired upon, and General McDonald has asked for an increased force of deputy collectors, so as to cope with armed resistance to the enforcement law, but at no time has he called for troops, either to suppress Ku-Klux or collect the revenue.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Speaker Blaine's Health.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Speaker Blaine, after having been confined to his room by illness at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has sufficiently recovered to return home in Augusta, Me., for which place he proposes to leave on Wednesday.

Important Lawsuits.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, gave a decision in favor of the Government against Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle for an extra amount of duty claimed on a cargo of rice imported in 1864, with interest. The decision is to the effect that under the law the liquidation of the collector is final.

Declaration in the suit commenced in the United States Circuit Court by John Lawless against Peter B. Sweeny as Chamberlain, to recover an amount of money previously lodged by John O'Mahony, of the Fenian Brotherhood, with August Belmont, was filed to-day. The amount involved is $25,000.

The Caisson

for the New York East River Bridge was successfully launched to-day. It weighs 23,000 tons.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Man and Woman Drowned.

SACO, Me., May 8.—The body of Henry L. Joy, who disappeared some weeks ago with a woman named McCarty, was found yesterday, washed ashore near here. The body of the woman was found drowned soon after their disappearance.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862 coupon, 111; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 110⅞; do. 1865, new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113¼; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 112; Adams Express, 51¾; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 109¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 128¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales, 1000 bales middling uplands at 15¾c.; middling Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and lower; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·75@6·80; Ohio, $6·20@8·90; Western, $5·75@7·20; Southern, $6·65@9. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring, $1·53@1·55; winter red and amber Western, $1·55@1·58. Corn dull; sales 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 80c. Oats quiet and steady. Pork firm; new mess, $17·50@17·75. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and steady.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Cotton steady and active; middling uplands, 14¾; low middlings, 13½@13¾c. Flour firmer, with an improved demand. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·65. Corn—white Southern, business small and quotations higher at 77@80c.; yellow Southern very dull at 75c.; mixed Western, business small and quotations higher at 72@74c. Oats dull at 65c. Mess pork quiet at $18·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Strange Shooting Affair at Paterson, N. J.

On Saturday a gentleman named Mr. Hubbell, temporarily stopping at his wife's residence in Main street, Paterson, was putting on his coat when he was startled be the report of a pistol. Instantly a girl employed in the house fell to the floor, screaming that she was shot. Mr. Hubbell gave the alarm that they were attacked by burglars, and all hands were placed as guards upon the doors and the house searched but no intruders could be discovered, and where the shot came from was a mystery. Surgical aid was immediately summoned and the injured girl's wounds examined. It was found the bullet had passed through her side, inflicting a painful and ugly wound, but one that was not necessarily fatal, and the doctors think there is no possible doubt of her speedy recovery.

Subsequently Mr. Hubbell bethought him of a revolver he had in his pocket, and upon examination it was discovered that it contained an empty cartridge that had been exploded, and a hole in his coat through which the ball had passed. It is supposed the coat had struck against something that caused its discharge. But the most singular thing is that Mr. Hubbell did not keep his revolver loaded, but kept the barrel separately in the same pocket with loose cartridges. It is supposed that one of the cartriges somenow or other worked into the barrel, and then exploded by some such accidental concussion as stated.

HARRISSON BRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
3 23§

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Hornets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, Working Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.